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The Commercial and Financial Strength of the United States, as shown in the Balances of Foreign Trade and the Increased Production of Staple Articles.

BY LORIN BLODGET.

[Continued.]

SUPPLEMENT.

The preceding statements and calculations extend no further than to June 30th, 1863, the end of the fiscal year 1862–3; and it may reasonably be doubted whether statements not embracing the time since elapsed can fully meet the question as to the strength of the United States to sustain all the trials of the war. At the time they were prepared the accounts for the fiscal year next following, ending June 30th, 1864, were not available in consequence of delay in reporting the imports at the principal ports, and the first publication of the export and import statements for that year was in the Finance Report, prepared December 1st, 1864, and re[...]ued. The commerce of that year may now be fully stated; and, in addition, the very important commerce of the six months next following, constituting the last half of the calendar year 1864,—in all, a year and a half more of the commercial record of the country than was compiled in the previous pages.

This most important and critical additional period fully suffices to make up the entire account of the commercial exchanges during the period of the war, and of the resources developed in a manner so extraordinary during this period. The time is appropriate to state the leading facts and results disclosed, and it is proposed to do so in the manner adopted for previous years, or by citing, first, the summary of foreign exchanges, and then stating the production and movement of leading staples.

At the outset it is necessary to supply one or two defects in the statistics previously given, resulting from imperfect returns at the port of San Francisco. An important omission to return the shipments of gold from that port to London, made on account of, and as the complete property of holders residing in the Atlantic cities of the United States, began before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1862, but the amount in that year was not large. [The precise sum was $4,449,451—the correction obtained only in March, 1865. In the next year, however, the sum of $25,348,690 in gold and silver was so exported; which sum it is requisite to add to the total of exports for that year previously given, increasing the balance in favor of the United States to $104,970,503. From this sum, however, an abatement must be made for difference of values between the exports and imports as reported, which difference will be subsequently stated.

It is also essential to a just consideration of the subject for the entire period, to again call especial attention to the deficiency of the export statement in articles the produce of the United States, arising from the absence of any system of export inspection. No questions of revenue having been connected with the export record until the very recent admission of drawbacks on manufactures of taxed articles, a habit of imperfect preparation of the papers has prevailed, under which not only were many shipments never cleared at the custom-house, but still more of special or single clearances failed to be embraced in the papers finally handed in for record when the ship's clearance was obtained. An officer of the New York custom-house, thoroughly conversant with the facts, states that "it is a startling fact that one fourth, and I should not be surprised if it were one third, of the whole amount of merchandise exported at this port never is reported, and never will be under the present laws." Many proofs of the extent of this omission have, at various times, been obtained; among them the fact that the steamship Great Eastern, in June, 1863, actually carried nearly half a million dollars' worth of cargo more than was originally recorded with the ship's clearance at the time of departure. These omissions are not fraudulent, or in intentional violation of the law. They arise from the circumstances inevitably attending the rush of exportation in such vast quantities as have marked the business of the past three years, and the mode of clearance without inspection now admitted. Clearance for both ship and cargo is obtained on the mere oath of shipper, clerk, broker, or master, without any system of inspection, or any possible verification of invoices.

It has before been assumed that this deficiency of the export statement is fully twenty per cent. of the total exports, and it more than makes up for the all possible deficiencies in the import account. It is sometimes stated that the profits on imports are properly to be considered in adjusting the account of foreign trade; but, if this be true, the deficiency of the export account fully provides for any values properly belonging to the import totals beyond the sums reported on the admission of foreign merchandise to entry. If nothing is estimated for the deficient exports, there can be no claim preferred that the values require correction when finally compared in our own markets.

In the following tabular statements, the last fiscal year previously stated will be repeated, in order to introduce the corrections before alluded to in the gold exports of California. For years previous the reader is referred to the preceding pages.

The following is the statement of the total values of exports and imports for two and a half fiscal years:

	Total Exp'ts	Total Imp'ts	Excess Exp'ts
'62–3	$337,102,936	$232,187,387	$105,005,349
'63–4	330,590,330	329,014,559	11,065,701
Half '64	226,355,148	112,700,293	117,628,556

The most striking fact apparent from these further returns, is the excess of imports in the first half of the calendar year 1864, and the excess of exports in the last half of the same year. These two divisions of the year were really the complement of each other, and corresponding parts of one period, in consequence of the course of trade induced by the increase of the tariff on July 1st, 1864. It was, for some months previous, well understood that a considerable increase in the rates of duty would probably take place at that time, and orders were sent abroad with that expectation from the last months of 1863 until the additional duties of the Act of April 30th, were imposed. An attempt was made to provide for almost the entire requirement of the year following, and this excess of orders and imports was but partially arrested by the addition of fifty per cent. to the existing rates of duty made at the close of April.

After July 1st, the current of foreign trade was almost precisely reversed, and not only were the total values of imports but little more than half the exports, but at least one half the goods that came in went into warehouse, and were not entered for consumption. An important fact also is to be observed at this time in the large accumulation in warehouse of the imports of the previous six months. Of these imports $38,412,944 in value remained in warehouse on July 1st, a sum properly to be deducted from the total value of imports for that year above given, and making the true balance in favor of the United States on the trade of that year $49,478,735, instead of $11,065,791.

The unprecedented enlargement of this export trade, after July 1st, is best shown by citing the values going out at New York, which are of produce and manufactures only, not including specie.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING

July 4th.....	$5,224,707	Aug. 1st.....	$5,250,01[illegible]
" 11th.....	4,594,406	" 8th.....	6,465,84[illegible]
" 18th.....	7,570,920	" 15th.....	9,808,107
" 25th.....	5,040,304		

The exports at this and all other ports were, in fact, somewhat more than twice the value of the imports; and of the totals above given, the exports in gold values—which were bullion and specie, and foreign merchandise re-exported—went more than half the imports.

Gold and silver exported..........	[illegible]
Foreign Merchandise re-exported....	[illegible]
Total in Gold values..........	$31,023,04[illegible]

The sum remaining to be corrected for difference of valuation is $165,315,105. During this period the nominal premium on gold was extravagant, and far beyond the actual differences entering to business. It is assumed that 150 per cent. was fully the business rate, and that, therefore, a deduction at 65 per cent. on the principles before explained, would represent the true value of the exports. At this rate they become when corrected, $100,190,990, and the total export value $161,214,035.

In a paper too much extended for repetition here, [North American Review for January, 1865, Art. VI.,] the fullest practicable analysis has been made of the difference of currencies between the import and export records for the two years during which the premium on gold prevailed—the fiscal years 1862–63 and 1863–4—in the purpose of securing a comparison of intrinsic values, or one in which the terms of the statement should be of equal value. Adding to the same there given, the amount of specie exportation from San Francisco omitted from the first of those years, the comparison for the four full years (fiscal) and the half year to the close of 1864, is as follows, all being in gold values:

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1860–61.........	$410,856,818	$352,075,535
1861–62.........	234,388,408	205,819,823
1862–63.........	318,586,972	252,187,587
1863–64.........	255,874,201	325,514,559
1864, 6 months...	161,224,035	115,700,293

Fiscal Year.	Excess of Exports.
1860–61.........	$58,782,283
1861–62.........	28,568,585
1862–63.........	66,402,399
	Excess of Imports.
1863–64.........	69,640,448
1864, six months...	42,504,742

The annual average excess of exports in gold values is thus $28,527,950 for the four fiscal years; and including the half year to the close of 1864, the average becomes $34,403,810, the calculation being for full years. In the two years of high gold premium the export values, as recorded, were converted to their equivalent in gold by assuming that one half the amount of premium was represented in the price of [...]. The actual correction [...] the produce export[...] 11½ per cent. for the first [...] per cent. for the second six months, together reducing the total exports for that year by the sum of $30,568,173. In the next year, 1863–4, the reductions were made quarterly, at 15¼, 25, 30; and 44 per cent., respectively, for the several quarters, making a reduction of $50,708,249 from the account for the year. The reduction for the last half year to December 31, 1864, is $65,124,113, and the total for three and a half years, is $154,398,534, taken from the exports on account of difference of valuations. These reductions of course do not apply to the entire mass of exports, since the re-export of foreign goods is always in gold values, and the export of specie and bullion needs no reduction.

A further mention of the warehouse account should be made here. It has been stated that imports to the value of $38,412,944 remained in warehouse on July 1st, 1864, which sum should be deducted from the total of imports for the fiscal year then closing. During the six months following, to December 31st, the proportion going into warehouse greatly increased. At New York the proportions entered for consumption and for warehouse were:

	Entered for Consumption.	Warehoused.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864	$20 486 540	$30 850 651
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864	14 578 678	13 744 322
Totals 6 months....	$35 365 218	$44 395 003

Thus nine millions more than half the total imports at New York went into warehouse, and though the returns are yet incomplete, it is evident that the increase in warehouse on January 1st, 1865, is fully ten millions over the amount July 1st, 1864; making a total of forty-eight millions to be deducted from the sum of import values requiring to be met by the exports previous to January 1st, 1865.

In fact the exports, as has been stated, in all cases during the last three years, have precedence in time over the imports; they command the market, and control the exchanges, instead of following upon the imports, and being forced out to pay debts already accrued. For this reason they have paid and continue to pay great profits to all concerned in foreign trade. The values remitted through them, and the exchange drawn against them, are always pressing on the market for sale, and as reckoned in gold values, exchange has almost constantly been below the par. The following table [see for further statements of interest rates, and the movement of gold in the United States and in Europe, pages 180 to 191, Finance Report, 1864,] shows the rates of foreign exchange at New York, for so much of the year 1864 as quotations in gold could be obtained. The class quoted is best banker's sixty day bills, short sight being one per cent. higher, and commercial bills one per cent. lower, on an average. The par is 109½ nearly, calculated at the mint price of the sovereign, which is now $4,86.34.

May 30, 1864.........	109	@109½
June 21, 1864.........	110	
July 25, 1864.........	109¾	
August 2, 1864.........	109	
August 8 to 13, 1864.........	108	@103¼
August 15, 1864.........	108	@105¼
August 16 to 19, 1864.........	108	@105¼
August 24, 1864.........	108	@105¼
August 27 to 31, 1864.........	108	@105¼
Sept. 3, 1864.........	109	@109¼
Sept. 5 to 10, 1864.........	109¼	@109½
Sept. 12 to 15, 1864.........	109¾	@109¾
Sept. 16 to 21, 1864.........	109	@109¼
Sept. 22 to 26, 1864.........	108¼	@109¼
Sept. 27 to 29, 1864.........	108¼	@109¼
October 3, 1864.........	108	@105¼
October 4 to 6, 1864.........	108¼	@108
October 10 to 11, 1864.........	108	@105¼
October 12, 1864.........	108	@109
October 15 to 18, 1864.........	108¼	@108¼
October 20 to 27, 1864.........	109	@108¼
October 25 to 28, 1864.........	108¾	@109
October 31 to November 6, 1864.........	109¼	@109¼
November 8 to 12, 1864.........	109¼	@110
November 15, 1864.........	109	@109¼
December, 1864.........	109¼	@109¾

In August, and again in October, the market is quoted as enabling gold to be imported from Europe at a profit. In February, 1865, now passing, a still greater decline of exchange has occurred, and gold may be imported at a profit. These conditions would be impossible if, as is too generally believed, the foreign trade of the country had caused a large balance against us and gold was required to be remitted in great amount to pay those balances.

A point which has been thought of vital importance, is the effect of the movement of gold to foreign countries on the stocks held in the United States—the question whether this movement has exhausted the country to an injurious degree. On a previous page, a tabular statement of the exports and imports of gold, and of coin in all forms, has been given, to which it is now necessary to add the sums before alluded to as having been omitted in the return of exports at San Francisco. These sums were, for 1861–2 $4,449,131, and for 1862–3, $7,149,811, in addition to the corrections before made. The total for the last three years are:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Exp.
1861–2....	16,415,052	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862–3....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863–4....	13,115,750	[illegible]	[illegible]

This excess going out in the last two years is simply a diversion of large sums from their usual course when leaving San Francisco—the gold being taken to London from the Isthmus and not to New York. But including all this movement, the result is a gain of gold to the United States since the war, and a diminished average annual shipment abroad. In the six years first given, (on p. 15,) the annual average sent abroad beyond the amounts imported, is $19,915,475, while for the next four years the average is but $15,073,148. The average difference is $4,872,447, and if the supply of gold has not diminished, the gain in the four years would be $25,000,000 nearly. There is reason to believe that the supply from the mines has increased. The lowest admitted annual product is fifty-five millions. At San Francisco the receipts from the mines were:

In 1861......	41,065,977	1864......	[illegible]
In 1862......	47,471,375	Total......	[illegible]
In 1863......	[illegible]	Average....	[illegible]

At the eastern interior mines the total product of the four years is estimated at $60,500,000, which increases the annual average supply to $52,389,122. The net export being $45,073,148, the annual accumulation is $7,295,974; and the total gained since the war is $39,183,896.

Thus, after admitting all that appears in the nominal movement of the precious metals within the last two years, the amount gained is thirty millions since the war began. Now, the diversion of gold to London has ceased, and it is received regularly at New York from California, as before the war. And it is also apparent, from many evidences, that the American gold held in London has recently, to a great extent, been invested in United States stocks at the very favorable rates prevailing there, and is thus in effect already returned to the holders here.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

In the preceding portions of this pamphlet the latest records of the movement of staple products were given that were available at that date, August, 1864. Since that time many additional results have been made public [...], a further account will here [...] used, coming down, whenever practicable, to the close of the year 1864.

The tonnage movement of the great transportation lines has been given (p. 27) for five years, 1859 to 1863 inclusive, showing an increase in the quantities carried eastward from 3,613,381 tons in 1859 to 6,290,424 tons in 1863. The two great railroads of New York and the Pennsylvania railroad now show the following increase in 1864 over 1863.

TONNAGE EASTWARD.

	1863.	1864.
New York Central, tons....	1,044,259	1,357,11[illegible]
Erie Railway, tons..........	1,088,109	[illegible]
Pennsylvania (total) tons....	1,580,853	1,803,14[illegible]
Total tons..........	3,713,221	4,[illegible]

Increase of tonnage eastward, in 1864, tons.......... [illegible]

The increase in the total of tonnage moved is in like proportion. In tonnage westward the Pennsylvania road alone increased from 684,560 tons in 1863 to 780,235 tons in 1864.

The movement of produce from the great interior markets is but little increased in 1864 over 1863, but as it was then twice as great as in 1859 it is ample proof of the great and permanent development of the material resources of the country.

At Chicago wheat was received in nearly the same quantity in 1864 as in 1863; corn much less, in consequence of loss of the crop by frost; but other grains were in excess.

	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, Rye, and Barley, bus.	Other Grains and Seeds, bushel.
1863..	17,925,350	24,444,147	12,636,373	7,734,[illegible]
1864..	16,312,510	12,537,925	15,644,345	[illegible]

The aggregate is 44,515,289 bushels of bread grains, and nearly five millions of bushels less of grains and seeds than in 1863, the whole of which decline is due to the injury to the corn crop of 1863 by frosts. A large diversion of grain, as well as of other produce, was made southward in 1864, greater in quantity than the like movement in 1862 and 1863. Supplies were taken to New Orleans and the Gulf coast in large amounts, and the whole Mississippi Valley was opened to military occupation. The receipts at Cincinnati show some of this increase, though that is only a partial channel, and represents but a small part of this interior trade.

	Wheat, bus.	Wheat Ind. Flr. bbls.	Corn, bus.	Oats, Rye, &c.	Total bushels.
'63.	1,741,401	819,710	1,304,430	1,787,111	5,131,49[illegible]
'64.	1,650,759	347,053	1,517,046	1,941,097	5,248,51[illegible]

High wines, or whisky, and alcohol, the product of the distillation of bread grains, were produced in 1864 far beyond 1863, as follows:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
At Chicago, bbls...	137,847	142,846	4,999
At Cincinnati, bbls.	160,858	319,068	158,210

The production of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and all classes of meats and provisions, also represents the grain product in part. At Chicago, shipments of these articles outward for the two years compare as follows:

	Fat Cattle, No.	Fat Hogs, No.	Beef, bbls.
1863....	197,341	662,200	137,302
1864....	179,550	701,850	134,137

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Cut Meats, lbs.
1863....	449,132	55,021,738	55,300,815
1864....	320,056	39,923,787	55,375,345

These are the shipments eastward from Chicago only, and in provisions as well as in grain a great diversion of supplies southward is remarked in the reports. It is also true that the packing season is later, embracing less of the business of the winter in 1864 than in 1863. The above comparison, it should further be observed, is with a year of very great abundance of provisions, and while a little short of the quantities for 1863 it is greatly above those of 1862, and three-fold greater than those of 1860.

The trade of Cincinnati in the two years ending August 31, 1863 and 1864, is next in significance as to the general production of the country. As an interior city, it represents the power to consume products as well as to prepare them for exportation, and its condition has the highest [...] representative of the general [...]. A previous table (pages 35 and [...]) of the statistics of trade at Cincinnati [...] to the year ending August 31, 18[..], and the statement here following compares 1863 and 1864, showing the changes of a [...] year. The account of flour and grain [...] just been stated when giving the [...] Chicago, [...] not repeated in the [...] list of articles:

Receipts of—	1863.	1864.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The chief increase in quantities is in tobacco, cotton, whisky, coal, iron and oils, but of all articles have increased more or less when the entire business in them is considered. The values assigned to the receipts and exports at Cincinnati in the commercial reports, give the following aggregates, comparing 1863 with 1864:

	Receipts.	Val. of ex.
1863....	[illegible]	$102,307,17[illegible]
1864....	[illegible]	[illegible]

Though these values represent greatly increased prices in 1864 as compared with previous years, they establish the fact that an immense growth of general business occurred in both the years named beyond the conditions existing in former years.

The statistics of other great interior markets and distributing points for agricultural staples, are not yet accessible for the year 1864, but they may be estimated generally by what is above given for Chicago and Cincinnati, and by the general increase of tonnage on the great railroads.

The absorption of provisions and products of every class along the whole Western as well as Southern line of States, beyond the Alleghanies, is another element to be considered in this calculation. Military supplies in large amounts have been required, and a steady increasing emigration has moved westward across the plains to the mining districts of the interior, much of the produce of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin has been withdrawn for such uses, and by so much the surplus to go eastward was less. When the increased movement southward from St. Louis, and [...] Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio is added to the westward account, it is [...] the volume [...] would require [...] in the production of the whole West [...] twenty-five per cent. in 1864 over 1863. It is believed that the actual increase in the production of all classes of agricultural staples, including tobacco, and textile materials, is fully twenty per cent. in 1864 over 1863; and is, on an average of all articles, three times the quantity that was produced in the same States in 1860. Tobacco, flax, cotton, wool, hemp, sorghum, fruits, and many other articles were produced in unprecedented quantities in 1863 and 1864, always much more in the last named year. And these naturally diverted much agricultural labor from the growing of grain and the production of provisions.

Petroleum, it has been previously stated, scarcely existed as a product of exchangeable value with foreign countries in 1860, while in 1863 the value of $10,664,379 was exported. In 1864 a great increase was obtained over 1863, the production having reached 2,500,000 barrels, at least, and the exports compared with 1863, was as follows:

EXPORTS.

1863......	27,234,944 gallons; value,	$10,664,37[illegible]
1864......	33,467,424	19,421,75[illegible]

The export was thus, 836,085 barrels of [...] gallons each, of which 455,000 barrels were refined, representing 650,000 barrels of crude, the whole being equivalent to 1,035,000 barrels of crude oil. The consumption of the country was undoubtedly greater than this export, making up the total of production first named. The value of this product when passing into consumption, and when exported, was in the aggregate fully $40,000,000 for the year.

Iron and coal also exhibit a large increase in the quantities produced in 1864 over 1863. The progress of anthracite coal production for the year brought up the total to 10,564,926 tons, an increase of 621,364 tons over the former year. The bituminous coal of Western Pennsylvania is estimated to have produced 3,000,000 tons for the year. Estimating for the consumption of localities at the coal mines throughout the State, it is assumed that the coal raised in Pennsylvania alone reached the aggregate of 15,000,000 tons.

Iron was produced in much greater quantity in 1864 than in 1863, the best estimate placing that of Pennsylvania at 700,000 tons of pig, against 450,000 tons in 1863. No official record of this production exists, however.

QUANTITIES EXPORTED.

Business interests and agencies in the United States were everywhere more active in the period now reviewed, the year and a half ending with 1864, than they were in the previous years, and the consumption of staple articles within the country was enormous. Not only was the demand for the Army and Navy beyond all precedent, but there was added to this the demand created by extraordinary activity in mining, in manufactures, in agriculture, and in exchanges among all these interests, of which the central points were the great cities. The supplies required by these interests were almost as much beyond previous example as was the demand for military purposes, and were in direct proportion to the aggregate of business done. The export of the leading staples, before cited, was, therefore, less in proportion to the production than in the two previous years, and in some cases absolutely less, yet it is astonishing to observe that the last half of the year 1864 shows a movement of some articles abroad equal to the whole of either of the previous years. The quantities exported for the fiscal year 1863–64 are also not less than twice as great as in the last year before the war, on an average, as the following comparison shows. It is more significant still of the intrinsic strength and unchecked prosperity of the country that the last half year of this period should maintain so large an export trade, after the outward movement might, for many reasons, be supposed to have passed its maximum point. The following comparison of the quantities and values of the principal articles exported continues the statement with which the first part of this paper closed:

	Quantity.	Value.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Value.
1859–60......	4,233,155	$4,076,70[illegible]
1862–63......	36,160,414	46,754,19[illegible]
1863–64......	23,690,662	31,430,2[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	4,355,006	13,759,85[illegible]
WHEAT FLOUR.	Barrels.	Value.
1859–60......	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862–63......	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863–64......	3,143,252	25,458,96[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	1,081,645	16,694,28[illegible]
INDIAN CORN.	Bushels.	Value.
1859–60......	3,314,155	$7,350,80[illegible]
1862–63......	16,119,476	10,592,70[illegible]
1863–64......	4,076,789	3,321,32[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	778,077	1,077,17[illegible]
INDIAN MEAL.	Barrels.	Value.
1859–60......	233,709	$912,70[illegible]
1862–63......	257,948	1,013,27[illegible]
1863–64......	252,347	1,340,6[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	30,333	327,8[illegible]
PORK.	Barrels.	Value.
1859–60......	204,743	$3,132,31[illegible]
1862–63......	[illegible]	4,334,77[illegible]
1863–64......	317,345	5,320,64[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	88,858	3,182,81[illegible]
LARD.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	40,289,319	$4,515,85[illegible]
1862–63......	155,336,596	15,731,57[illegible]
1863–64......	96,295,144	11,253,3[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	24,579,760	3,377,37[illegible]
HAMS & BACON.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	25,848,610	$2,273,78[illegible]
1862–63......	218,243,750	15,055,2[illegible]
1863–64......	110,759,453	12,303,72[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	17,476,692	3,703,42[illegible]
BUTTER.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	7,640,914	$1,144,2[illegible]
1862–63......	35,172,415	6,730,74[illegible]
1863–64......	20,795,492	6,121,2[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	10,257,772	4,357,00[illegible]
CHEESE.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	15,515,799	$1,565,63[illegible]
1862–63......	42,045,054	3,216,80[illegible]
1863–64......	47,733,137	5,634,51[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	39,455,093	9,083,2[illegible]
TALLOW.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	15,262,533	$1,595,17[illegible]
1862–63......	63,792,734	6,733,48[illegible]
1863–64......	50,013,373	6,101,74[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	16,520,261	2,851,45[illegible]
LARD AND WHALE OILS.	Gallons.	Value.
1859–60......	2,333,417	$2,382,41[illegible]
1862–63......	4,349,308	4,302,2[illegible]
1863–64......	1,700,827	2,112,2[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	1,251,076	2,030,2[illegible]
PETROLEUM.	Gallons.	Value.
1859–60......	(1860.)	
1862–63......	27,234,944	$10,664,37[illegible]
1863–64......	33,467,424	19,421,75[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	(1864.)	
CANDLES AND SOAP.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	11,855,820	$1,251,9[illegible]
1862–63......	13,936,017	1,024,58[illegible]
1863–64......	13,419,362	1,517,0[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	6,165,735	1,162,73[illegible]
SPIRITS DISTILLED.	Gallons.	Value.
1859–60......	4,095,730	$1,481,45[illegible]
1862–63......	7,396,925	3,101,85[illegible]
1863–64......	1,541,837	530,3[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	154,630	221,09[illegible]
CLOVER SEED.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	116,574	$500,91[illegible]
1862–63......	399,554	2,185,70[illegible]
1863–64......	42,213	309,7[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	7,413	55,32[illegible]
[illegible]	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862–63......	5,604,081	1,[illegible]
1863–64......	5,850,805	1,216,96[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	1,445,694	306,15[illegible]
TOBACCO LEAF.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	173,844,400	$15,906,54[illegible]
1862–63......	118,750,200	19,752,07[illegible]
1863–64......	112,205,502	22,826,38[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	109,169,333	30,007,14[illegible]
TOBACCO MAN'D.	Pounds.	Value.
1859–60......	17,697,309	$3,372,97[illegible]
1862–63......	7,025,258	3,384,64[illegible]
1863–64......	3,956,282	3,501,94[illegible]
Half year, 1864......	4,739,532	2,330,27[illegible]

The quantities of tobacco are maintained in an extraordinary degree, in view of the fact that nearly two thirds of the export of 1860 came from States now in insurrection. Generally, the production of articles of prime necessity as supplies to the extent here shown, and the export of these vast quantities as the national surplus at such a time, is without parallel or precedent in the history of nations. The list of articles here cited is a small and incomplete one, taking only such as represent the general condition, as was explained in the previous citation of the quantities exported. The army in the field during this period exceeded any army of modern times, and it might be supposed not only to require all the supplies of this character the country could at any time produce, but it would reasonably be anticipated that stores of provisions would be required from other nations. Instead of this requirement, however, the surplus sent abroad rose steadily in magnitude from the beginning of the war forward, and in the closing months of 1864 the excess of the export over the import trade would more nearly imply that all Europe was at war, and that the United States were devoted to the trade in supplies which such wars have heretofore demanded, than that war at home was trying the national resources, diverting the industry of the country, and absorbing all the supplies that the people left to pursue such industry throughout the country could produce.

Mechanical Skill of English Burglars.

The art of burglary has almost risen to the dignity of a science. The gentleman of the pick-lock and the crowbar manage their little affairs with a skill, a forethought, and a consummate adroitness worthy not only of a better cause, but a species of admiration—not, perhaps, that which honest men would like to deserve, but nevertheless very satisfactory, we feel little doubt, to the thoroughly professional thief. Mechanical engineering loses nothing of its honors in such hands, and we question if the practical application, at least, of the forces of nature, is better understood in the great workshops of the country than it is in "Thieves' alley," or "Rogues' walk."

Every mechanical engineer is aware that the best tool steel is a very different article from even first-class plates. It is capable of taking a better temper and of being made considerably harder, and, as a consequence, drills can always be produced by careful manipulation which can find their way through the hardened sides of a steel safe with moderate facility.

The art of making such drills is one of the burglar's trade secrets. His tools cannot be excelled in their beauty of finish and admirable quality. Nearly two tons of "jemmies," drills, chisels, &c., were sent a few months since from the London police offices to one of the dock-yards to be worked up, and we question if any iron or steel distantly approaching this in quality had ever found its way into Government "scrap" before.—*Engineer.*

IT IS announced that Young and Shaff, the St. Albans raiders at Toronto, have become converts to Romanism. This was under the influence of a Catholic priest, who frequently visited them, and who, in a letter to them, describes their chains as those of martyrs.

From Norfolk—Speech of Admiral Farragut—Gossip of the City.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

NORFOLK, VA., April 8, 1864.

The news of the fall of Richmond awakened here as lively an excitement as in any of the more northern cities. Among the Federal soldiers stationed here the intelligence was received with special favor and cheers; bonfires and congratulations were the order of the day and night.

Four years ago Admiral Farragut was compelled by the rebels to leave Norfolk, but last week he returned, and when his presence became known the citizens gave him an enthusiastic public reception at Glenn's theatre. W. T. Harrison presided, and General Gordon and his staff were present. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Charles H. Porter, of the Union League Committee, and the Admiral responded as follows:

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

"Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Union League, fellow-citizens, and my brother officers of the army and navy, I thank you for the kind remarks which you have been pleased to make, and I wish that I had the language to express myself as I have heard others very near this, four years ago, in this place, when we had our best speakers standing forth for the Union and striving with all their rhetoric to persuade the people to desist from their unholy resolution, and cast their votes for the Union.

"This meeting recalls to me the most momentous events of my life, when I listened in this place till the small hours of the morning, and returned home with the feeling that Virginia was safe and firm in her place in the Union. Our Union members to the Convention were elected by an overwhelming majority, and sent to Richmond, and we believed that everything was right. Judge then, my friends, of our astonishment in finding a few days later, that the State had been voted out by a miserable minority for the want of firmness and resolution on those whom we trusted to represent us there, and that Virginia had been dragooned out of the Union. What was the reason for this act? The President's call for seventy-five thousand men! Why, our arsenals, navy yards, money in the mint at New Orleans had been seized, and Sumter bombarded. Was it then remarkable that the government of the United States should call for troops to sustain itself? Would Jackson have submitted to this? No; for I recollect that I myself had the honor to be sent to South Carolina to support his mandate that the Union must and should be preserved." [Great cheers.]

"I was told by a brother officer that the State had seceded, and that I must either resign and turn traitor to the Government which had supported me from my childhood, or I must leave this place. Thank God, I was not long in making my decision. [Loud cheers.] I have spent half of my life in revolutionary countries, and I know the horrors of civil war, and I told the people what I had seen, and what they would experience. They laughed at me, and called me 'granny' and 'croaker,' [laughter,] and I said I cannot live here, and will seek some other place where I can live; and in two hours' notice, and as I suppose the conspirators said I left for my country's good, and, thank God, I did. [Immense cheering.]

"I went from here with the few valuables I could hastily collect. I was unwilling to believe that this difficulty would not have settled, but it was all in vain, and as every man must do in a revolution, as he puts his foot down so it marks his life; so it has pleased God to protect me thus far and make me somewhat instrumental in dealing heavy blows at the rebellion. [Cheers.] I have been nothing more than an instrument in the hands of God, well supported by my officers and men, who have done their duty faithfully. I hope, my friends, that this day, with its events, may prove the culminating point of our revolution, and I hope that before long all will be restored to that peace and reunion which has been sought by the Government and desired by everybody, and then you gentlemen who have deserved so well of your country by your steady adherence to its government will receive the reward which fidelity and honesty and moral courage always deserve." [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Among the guests was Madame Methua-Scheller, who heightened the joyful patriotism of the occasion by singing in a spirited style "Hail Columbia" and "Rally round the flag." This latter melody, by the way, is fast becoming the most popular of our national airs. It was sung by the Union forces at the fall of Vicksburg, and since then at almost every national success and patriotic meeting. The music, and part of the words, it may not be generally known, are by Theodore F. Seward, of New York. Another admired song of the day, George F. Root's "Battle Cry of Freedom," is also often heard in the streets of Norfolk. Gottschalk thinks it, musically speaking, the finest patriotic melody we have.

The weather is delightful here, and the city quiet. Madame Scheller has been the attraction at the theatre, having played in the "Lady of Lyons," "Lorlie," "Enoch Arden" and other dramas. She has given much satisfaction here, and goes in a few days to Baltimore. F.

Deserters Arrested.

A few days since the residence of a well known citizen on Beaufain street, was entered by a party of men in United States uniform, on the pretence that they were authorized to search for and seize property belonging to rebels. The citizen was absent, having gone out in the morning, leaving the house in charge of his housekeeper, an English woman. The housekeeper remonstrated with the leader of the party, and asked them to wait until she could send for the proprietor of the house, or until he came home. The only answer she received was a threat to blow her brains out, and they at once proceeded to remove the most valuable furniture, including the sofa, sofa chairs, tables, etc., and whatever else of value they could remove. Among other articles they took a silver cup belonging to the housekeeper's little child, given by a friend, and for which she begged in vain.

On the proprietor's return home he immediately reported the case to the nearest post station, which was at the jail in Magazine street. He was promised every assistance in arresting the perpetrators, if they could be discovered. On Tuesday, as the housekeeper was on her way to market with the citizen, she observed the leader of the gang in civilian's dress and pointed him out. The citizen followed him to observe his movements, while the housekeeper went to the jail for a guard.

The fellow not knowing that he was watched entered a house of ill-fame, where he was found by the guard and arrested. He at first denied the charge, but the evidence was too plain, all the stolen furniture being found on the place. He had been staying in elegantly furnished apartments. All the citizen's property was recovered, but the silver cup belonging to the housekeeper's child could not be found. The fellow proved to be one of a gang of deserters, and finding the evidence overwhelming turned States' evidence. It is believed that all of the party have been arrested and securely confined for examination.—*Charleston Courier.*

Congratulatory Letter.

The following letter from Major-General Howard to Major-General Logan, speaks for itself:

HEAD'RS DEP'T AND ARMY OF THE TENN., PATTERSON'S CROS. ROADS, S. C., Feb. 20 1865.

Major General John A. Logan:

GENERAL—It is my purpose to publish an order of congratulation to the army as soon as the pressure of duty will permit me; but I cannot longer delay an expression of thanks due to yourself, and your remarkable corps for the completeness of success which has attended you during the vigorous operations from Savannah to the taking of Columbia. You were present when Gen. John E. Smith's division forced its way across the Little Salkehatchie swamp. You visited the bridge when General Hazen crossed the Edisto, and also witnessed the operations of the same division near Skilling's bridge, where the deep, wide and difficult swamp was crossed, and the enemy's force captured or scattered, and I trust you will do them honor by a graphic and distinctive narrative of their generous and indefatigable labor which resulted in success. I was with you at Congaree creek, and shall not soon forget the difficult ground, the almost unassailable position of the enemy at the bridge, when Gen. Wood's division waded through the mud, the swamp and the creek, and succeeded in dislodging the rebels and putting them to flight.

I closed my letter to Gen. Sherman that day as follows: "The same vigor and boldness that have characterized our men during the hardships of this campaign were again exhibited to-day. You yourself understand the difficulties of the ground—the mud, the water, swamps, deep creeks and ditches that they had to overcome in order to get at the enemy." Again, I was present when you pushed Hazen across the Saluda, and also vividly recall the work of the entire night and the severe skirmish of the morning with Wood's division, to secure the crossing of the Broad. The successful expedition of General Corse along the line of the railroad, where he, together with your mounted infantry, rendered useless some thirty miles of it, and destroyed an immense amount of rebel property, and afterwards pushed with so much promptitude to the head of the column, merely afforded us fresh instances of the earnest energy of himself and his command. The faithfulness with which every duty has been executed, the unflagging attention to order, and the cheerful and hearty deportment of the entire corps, afford me sincere pleasure and a peculiar faith in your success.

In this letter I have scarcely hinted at the operations of your command; but believe me, General, your own energetic co-operation in these movements, which have resulted already in the fall of Columbia and Charleston, and in the almost irreparable disruption of the enemy's line of communication and supply, can never be forgotten. Tender my congratulations and thanks to your noble division and brigade commanders, and through these to the officers and soldiers in their charge. May the blessing of Heaven continue with us, and nothing may occur to mar the fair record of the Army of Tennessee.

Very respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commanding.

An English Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of [...] Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician who gave him prescription, which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The receipt, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

An Appeal to Virginians.

The duty of all true Virginians is perfectly apparent. Whatever may have been their previous views and wishes, they will now step forth and acknowledge at once the authority of the United States Government, and that they owe full allegiance to it. The slightest hesitation in regard to this matter can but still further complicate the difficulty of the situation, and throw additional obstacles in the way of a speedy return to that quietude and freedom from restraint that is essential to enable the people to recover from the blighting effect this unhappy war has had on every interest in this State. The course of the authorities and of the soldiery in this city is well calculated to inspire confidence in their desire to see harmony and fraternal feeling restored in our common country, and we feel confident that our people, in every section of the State, will freely respond and do all in their power to bring about a consummation which will be fraught with so much of happiness and good.—*Richmond Whig, 13th.*

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Those thoroughly conversant with the facts say that there are eleven general hospitals in Richmond, with convenient accommodations for 10,000 patients. There are about 3,000 sick and wounded now in them. A large amount of hospital property has fallen into Federal hands. The Union wounded will be brought north and not left in the hospitals at Richmond.

THE imperial government of France has already spent 122,500,000 f. on the improvement of the French seaports. It appears that eighty-seven millions are required to complete the work already decreed.

THE Botanic Garden at Calcutta was so much damaged by the recent cyclone that it will take a century to replace many of the old specimens and to make the garden what it was on the eve of the storm.

BISHOP MCGILL, of the Catholic Church, a Kentuckian, having succeeded in saving his Cathedral in Richmond, continues to keep up worship systematically.

A PROMINENT Virginian once prophesied that the slave masters of this State would one day run away from their slaves. That prediction this week has been completely fulfilled.

THE commissioners of emigration in New York are going to build a hospital, at a cost of $225,000, for the two hundred and twenty thousand emigrants who annually land there.

SIX homicides occurred in Louisville in a single day last week, including the killing of a white substitute by a negro soldier, and the fatal shooting of one Thomas McDaniel by Major Farmer, his father-in-law.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN - APRIL 15th, 1865

National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 19, 1864.

All letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

SATURDAY:::::::::::::::APRIL 15, 1865.

THE AWFUL MURDER.

"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece!
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building!"

Never before has a nation been called upon to bear such a transition from the most exuberant joy to the deepest woe as we have experienced during the present week. Yesterday we were rejoicing and praising God for the happy results of the efforts of our honored Chief Magistrate and his generals, admirals, and his civil co-laborers in crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union, purified, more free than ever, and with brighter prospects in the future.

To-day we are called upon to deplore the foul murder of the President under circumstances calculated to horrify the nation. Coupled, too, with the assassination of the President is a bloody attempt upon the life of the Secretary of State, lying in his bed helpless from recent injuries that had well nigh killed him, and upon the life of his son, the Acting Secretary, and another son, who vainly strove to oppose the desperado who had stolen into the sick-room to carry out his fell design.

When was such a chapter of horrors written as that of last night? When did such stupendous crimes stain human nature in this land before? The heart grows sick and faint; the pen almost refuses to trace the details of this tragedy? What has this nation done to deserve such a calamity? If anything, in God's name, let us mingle with our mournings this day such repentance as shall ward off from our children a like visitation.

The President's Murderer.

From all the facts obtained this morning it seems perfectly evident the murder was committed by JOHN WILKES BOOTH. He, in company with another man, passed over the Eastern Branch bridge before half past eleven o'clock. His companion gave his name as SMITH, but undoubtedly his name is SURRATT, from Prince George's county, Maryland. All the papers found in the trunk of BOOTH are in the custody of the Attorney General, and they show beyond a doubt that the murder was in contemplation for some time, and that it was his intention to have committed it before the fourth of March, but postponed it for some cause.

At this time we are not at liberty to publish the facts contained in these papers. Three minutes after the shooting occurred Superintendent RICHARDS had telegraphed over the whole city. Officers were immediately dispatched in every direction, and all trains of cars and boats to and from the city were stopped. Orders were sent to the Potomac flotilla to guard the river closely. The officers, mounted, are all out, and it is deemed certain that BOOTH will be captured before sunset.

Various Incidents.

In the alley back of the theatre BOOTH had a horse, which was held by two boys, whom he employed. Mrs. DAVIS, who lives on E street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, some months ago rented the stable to BOOTH for the purpose of keeping a horse, which stable he has held ever since.

Last evening he had the horse saddled and employed a servant of Mrs. DAVIS to stand by him for a short time. Mrs. DAVIS discovered the horse had suddenly disappeared, and she was under the impression he had ran off, until she heard of the murder.

BOOTH has been in Washington, stopping at the National Hotel, since the 8th inst.

This morning we were shown the hat of BOOTH which has been identified by several parties, also the pistol with which he shot the President. It is a Derringer, the barrel about three inches long. In the stock of the pistol were three caps. The pistol is an old fashioned one, silver mounted and of French manufacture. A large knife was found on F street between Eighth and Ninth. The blade of the knife is about seven inches long, and it is a very dangerous looking weapon. It is thought this is the knife which he held in his hand when he jumped from the box, and with which he intended to have murdered General GRANT. The box occupied by the President was the upper box on the right of the Theatre.

Manner of the Shooting.

It appears, from the way in which the ball passed through the box-door, that BOOTH, when he approached the box, opened the door and ascertained the position of the President, and then closing the door, he put the pistol against it and fired the ball. The door is splintered on the inside, plainly showing that the ball entered from the outside. BOOTH was very well known in Washington, and when he jumped from the box many persons in the theatre recognized him at once.

Others Concerned in the Murder.

Undoubtedly there are others concerned in the murder. A young man named ROBUM stated to Supt. RICHARDS this morning that he went to the Alexandria depot last evening in company with a friend who lived in Alexandria. His friend asked a man on the platform at what time a train would leave for Alexandria. The man replied that he had brought a party of ten or fifteen in from Fairfax and was to take them out again between ten and eleven o'clock. This is considered a suspicious circumstance.

All outlets of the city are carefully guarded. Supt. RICHARDS has his whole force out, they being well mounted.

The examination of the two boys who were with the horse in the alley back of the theatre is being held this morning before Justice GRAY, at Metropolitan police headquarters. Chief Justice has been engaged in hearing testimony. He will resume the examination this morning.

Booth's Horse.

BOOTH yesterday hired a horse from Mr. PUMPHREY about noon, and left the stable with the horse about half-past four o'clock.

The Bells Tolled.

Superintendent TALCOTT, of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, this morning gave orders to have all the bells of the Fire Department tolled.

It is said BOOTH is worth $350,000, which he made in the oil business; but it is supposed this is part of the sum paid him to murder President LINCOLN.

BOOTH has been an actor, and on several occasions has appeared at FORD'S Theatre; this made him very well acquainted with the various entrances and exits.

Captain Rathburn Wounded.

Captain RATHBURN, who was with the President and lady, was severely wounded in the arm by the knife in the hands of BOOTH. Captain RATHBURN is a step-son of Senator HARRIS, of New York.

Special Meeting of the Councils.

MAYOR WALLACH this morning ordered the Councils to convene in their respective chambers at four o'clock, this afternoon.

The Deed.

The commission of the deed was the work of a moment. So sudden did the murderer pass through the door into and through the box, and out upon the stage, that Mrs. LINCOLN, who was sitting facing the performance, turned round to see if Mr. LINCOLN observed it, when to her horror she discovered that his head had fallen forward upon his chest, and he was insensible and bleeding.

The Death Scene.

Mr. LINCOLN died at precisely twenty-one minutes past seven o'clock this morning. By his side, at the time, was his oldest son, Captain ROBERT LINCOLN, the physicians in attendance, Secretaries WELLES, STANTON, USHER, Postmaster General DENNISON, Attorney General SPEED, Assistant Secretary FIELD, of the Treasury Department, and ex-Surveyor ANDREWS. Mrs. LINCOLN was in an adjoining room, completely prostrated with grief. Mr. LINCOLN was insensible from the moment he received the fatal shot until he died.

The Body Conveyed to the Executive Mansion.

About nine o'clock this morning the body of the deceased was conveyed from the residence of Mr. PETERSON, on Tenth street, to the Executive Mansion, where it now lies in State.

Special Meeting of the Cabinet.

Shortly after the death of Mr. LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON assumed the responsibility (Mr. SEWARD being unable to do so,) of calling a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which the death of the President was officially announced, and Vice President JOHNSON was summoned to be ready to take the oath of office as Mr. LINCOLN'S successor. Chief Justice CHASE, of the Supreme Court, was also officially notified of the death of Mr. LINCOLN, and of the action of the Cabinet with reference to the notice served upon Mr. JOHNSON.

Vice President Johnson sworn into office as President of the United States.

Vice President ANDREW JOHNSON was waited upon in the parlor of the Kirkwood House about eleven o'clock to-day by Chief Justice CHASE, who administered to him the oaths of office as President of the United States.

President JOHNSON expressed himself this morning as overwhelmed by the sad event, and stated that his presence in the city at this time was purely accidental. He says he has no enemies to punish except rebels, and asks the support, in this crisis, of all men who love the country without distinction of party or creed. He does not desire to be considered a politician, but wishes only to give all his energies to the impartial discharge of his weighty duties.

During the ceremony most of the members of the Cabinet were present; also, Senator FOOTE, Ex-Senator HALE, F. P. BLAIR, Sr., Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and other distinguished parties.

Condition of Secretary Seward and his Son, Frederick Seward.

The physicians in attendance upon Mr. SEWARD and his family expressed the opinion this forenoon that the Secretary had sufficient vitality to recover, but the condition of his son, FREDERICK, is considered extremely precarious, and serious fears are entertained that he will not survive his injuries.

SECRETARY SEWARD

Is quite comfortable as we go to press. His throat is not cut.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY F. W. SEWARD

Was quite low at one o'clock, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

$10,000 REWARD.

HEAD'RS DEP'T OF WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the party or parties arresting the murderer of the President, Mr. Lincoln, and the assassin of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and his son.

C. C. AUGUR,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Dep't.

THE STEAMER that was reported to have been lying near the steamer General Lyon, at the time of the burning of that vessel off Cape Hatteras, arrived at Moorehead City on April 2d. She was only successful in bringing off one man from the burning steamer, and reports that five hundred persons must have perished.

A NEW BERNE letter says that General Sherman, in a review of a portion of his troops recently, said to them "that they were to keep marching on for the present, but that before the expiration of four months he expected to be ready to muster out one of the bravest and best armies that ever trod the earth."

WHOLESALE ASSASSINATION.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN MURDERED.

Secretary Seward and His Sons Assaulted by an Assassin and Terribly Wounded.

"*Ring the alarm bell!—Murder! and treason!*"

The following official dispatches give the outlines of deeds of horror perpetrated in our city last night, which make the blood run cold:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15—1.30 a. m.
Major General Dix, New York:

Last evening, at 10.30 p. m., at Ford's theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box. He approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape by the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, either the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed—a nurse and Miss Seward with him. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed, inflicted two or three stabs on the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but the latter started to Burlington at six o'clock last evening.

At a Cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present to-day, the subject of the state of the country, and the prospects of speedy peace, was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of Government in Virginia. All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 a. m., April 15.
Major General Dix, New York:

The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he was approached behind.

Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped he may live. Frederick Seward's condition is very critical. The attendant who was present was stabbed through the lungs, and is not expected to live. The wounds of Major Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same or a different person that attempted to murder Mr. Seward, remains in doubt.

Chief Justice Carter is engaged in taking the evidence. Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road near Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—4.10 a. m.
Major General Dix, New York:

The President continues insensible, and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty, that two assassins were charged in the horrible crime—Wilkes Booth being the man that shot the President; the other a companion of his, whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape.

It appears, from a letter found in Booth's trunk, that the murder was planned before the fourth of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock, last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore, the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BOOTH CAPTURED.

We learn that BOOTH, the supposed assassin of Mr. LINCOLN, has been captured, and has been transferred to absolutely safe quarters.

THE CITIZENS OF IOWA in the city are earnestly requested to meet together, in my rooms, at the National Hotel, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

W. M. STONE.

AN immense iron mine has been discovered at Sarnia, Canada, cropping out in the form of black sand, on the beach, stretching from that city to Bosanquet. It is computed that in one bank there are 370,000 tons, worth $25 per ton, and John McAvoy, of Fort Edward, has secured it. The Sarnia *Canadian* thinks the discovery will enrich the whole country.

A WRITER in one of the agricultural papers, says the stagnant, odorous water in cisterns, which sometimes becomes very annoying, may be remedied in a few hours by putting two pounds of caustic soda in the water.

ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral, Dublin, was opened for public worship on the 24th of February last, after having been thoroughly renovated at the expense of Mr. Guinness, the ale man.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE REPUBLIC LIVES.

The great calamity which has fallen upon the nation legally devolves the Executive duties of the President upon ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and he has taken the oath required by the Constitution to invest him with those high powers.

Mr. JOHNSON was the free choice of the free people of the country for this position, who well understood the exigency which might occur under the Providence of God, to bring him into his present exalted experience.

Selected by the deliberate choice of his fellow-citizens, he is entitled to their unhesitating confidence in advance; and while every one is vested in his unquestioned right to judge of the acts of the Presidents, and to approve or condemn as the facts may seem fairly to justify such criticism, we cannot but invoke for him in this new sphere of immense and untried responsibility, the most cordial support. Suddenly as this almost overwhelming burden has been cast upon him, we know that he feels his own diffidence as to meeting the expectations and wishes and hopes of his countrymen, and of the world.

At least, let us unite at once to give him an earnest assurance that no reluctant or unfriendly countenance is to be yielded to the sincere efforts which, we are sure, he will make to show to the nations of the world that WHILE PRESIDENTS MAY DIE, OUR GOVERNMENT IS ETERNAL!

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

An autopsy has been had on the body of Mr. LINCOLN, and it is being embalmed by Messrs. BROWN & ALEXANDER. The coffin prepared for the remains is of mahogany, covered with black cloth, lined with lead, with a lining also of white silk. It bears this inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
16th President of the United States.
Born February 12th, 1809.
Died April 15th, 1865.

The time for the funeral will be fixed upon by the Secretary of War.

Mrs. LINCOLN has received to-day from Illinois numerous dispatches of condolence, and there is a universal demand on the part of the people of Illinois that the late President's remains shall be taken to that State for final sepulture.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

But a few hours since and our whole city was a scene of joy and gladness. Our beautiful ensign proudly floated from every house-top and window. Every pane of glass in Washington was brilliant with lighted candles. Bands of music were playing joyful airs. Washington was happy. But, oh [illegible] happiness was turned into the deepest sorrow. The same ensign was lowered to half mast, and instead of bright and gay colors from every window, now every building is shrouded in mourning, and the city is in the deepest gloom. On every street sorrow and sadness may be seen depicted on every countenance and emblems of woe have been everywhere substituted for the signs of patriotic joy that were displayed so lavishly by our citizens.

THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.

Up to the hour of three o'clock this afternoon, Secretary SEWARD was improving very fast. He has been able to take nourishing food this afternoon, and promises speedy recovery. The assassin in attempting to cut Mr. SEWARD'S throat was prevented by the latter moving his head suddenly, thereby receiving the wounds in the right and left jaw.

Mr. FRED. SEWARD continues about as he did at one o'clock—stated in our first edition.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST AUTOGRAPH.

At eight o'clock last night Hon. GEO. ASHMUN called upon the President, and the latter, who was just starting for the theatre, gave Mr. ASHMUN a card upon which was written the following words:

Allow Mr. Ashmun and friend to come in at 9 a. m. to-morrow.
APRIL 14, 1865. A. LINCOLN.

Booth, the Murderer, Strikes at Mr. Withers, Leader of Ford's Orchestra.

After BOOTH had committed the murder, and was running from the stage, he met Mr. WILLIAM WITHERS, Jr., the leader of Ford's orchestra, on the back of the stage. Without uttering a word BOOTH made a stroke at Mr. WITHERS with a large knife in his hand. Mr. WITHERS being too far from him, the knife took effect in his clothing only, cutting through the coat, vest, and overshirt, making a very ugly slit in the clothing. Had Mr. WITHERS been a few inches nearer to BOOTH no doubt the knife would have given him his death wound. Mr. WITHERS had composed a patriotic piece of music which he intended to play so the President might hear it. During the act he went on the stage to see the stage manager in regard to playing the piece at the close of the act, and was returning to the orchestra when he met BOOTH running from the stage.

Booth at his Hotel.

Yesterday morning two men called at the National Hotel and inquired for J. W. BOOTH. The clerk told them he was not in. They left their cards. When BOOTH came in, he asked the clerk for paper to write a note on. Being supplied with the paper he attempted to write the note, but seemed laboring under the greatest excitement, inquiring of the clerk what day of the month and what year it was. BOOTH had often represented himself to be in the oil business. The clerk at the hotel said to him, "BOOTH, have you made a thousand dollars to-day?" BOOTH replied, "No, but I have worked hard enough for it." At another time yesterday he stated to some of his acquaintances that when he made his exit from the stage, the world would know it.

THE SCENE AT GROVER'S THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

Last evening, as the audience at GROVER'S Theatre were quietly enjoying the spectacle of ALADDIN and the patriotic emblems with which Manager HESS had decorated the theatre, after having listened to the patriotic poem upon the recapture of Fort Sumter, written by Commissioner B. B. FRENCH, which had been most happily prefaced and introduced, and impressively read by Chaplain GAYLORD, of Campbell Hospital,—after having heard also a stirring song, written for the occasion, and excellently phrased in music by KOPPITZ and well sung by EFFIE GERMON,—after having enjoyed all this inspiring entertainment, the audience settled down to the contemplation of the further adventures of the hero of the piece then and there being enacted.

Suddenly a cry came forth from the front of the second tier of the auditorium in these words: "President LINCOLN has been shot in his private box at Ford's theatre!" This exclamation was understood by but few in the audience, but every one in the theatre knew that an alarm had been given, and the majority understood it to be an alarm of fire.

The audience arose and began to move, when the majority insisted that it was a false alarm, and all except a few uneasy people who are always glad to get out of a theatre, or any other place they may happen to be in, resumed their seats. "It was all nonsense"—"some intoxicated person,"—"wonder if Hess will have him locked up, or simply expelled from the building." These were the comfortable reflections of the majority as they resumed their seats, while the play went on.

But that sharp cry lingered in the ears and struck to the hearts of some. There was something peculiarly earnest in the voice of him who had uttered it. And yet it could not be. What! Our President murdered? Oh, no! Who could commit such a deed as that? Even in rebeldom here could be no heart base enough to conceive the crime now that the President was treating the rebels with a leniency that many of the honest and zealous Union men believed to be undeserved. It could not be—and yet many there present were filled with a strange presentiment that the terrible shout heard just previously, that sounded so much like a voice from hell, had spoken the truth.

A combat scene appears and distracts the attention of those who had been shivering over the thought of the possibility that the madman in the second tier had uttered a fact, and that he was not a vagabond on a spree, when those opposite the "prompt side" of the stage discovered Mr. HESS making the most frantic efforts to bring the actors off the stage and stop the performance. He has finally to shout to them, and they retire, fighting their broadsword combat, into the wings.

Then the manager comes forward, as pale as a ghost. There is an indescribable light in his eyes, an expression of mortal agony on his face, and he says:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it my duty to say to you that the announcement made from the front of the theatre just now was true. President LINCOLN has been shot!"

The scene that follows cannot be described. But for the [illegible] intelligence, there would have been [illegible] tremendous outburst. Mr. LINCOLN'S young son, "TAD," was in one of the boxes, and, on hearing the announcement, he bounded away like a young deer, shrieking in agony.

The audience hurried out into the open air, there to be met by another terrible announcement—that Mr. SEWARD had been mangled by an assassin, in his bed, and his sons severely, if not mortally wounded. And thus the audience left Grover's theatre last night.

Proceedings of the A. M. E. Conference—Adjournment of the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE, April 15, 1865.—Whereas our most noble and worthy President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the true friend of humanity, has been removed from the scene of his earthly labors by the hand of a *fiend in human shape*; and whereas this Conference was deeply impressed with a sense of his eminent ability and earnestness as an exponent of liberty for all men, based upon the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament his premature death as being an irreparable loss to the nation in this crisis of her history.

Resolved, That as an outward demonstration of our sincere sorrow for his loss, the interior of our churches be clad in mourning for the space of six months.

Resolved, That under this afflictive dispensation, the bereaved family of our late President have our prayers as an assurance of our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory, this Conference do now adjourn.

J. W. LOGUEN,
I. T. DAVIS,
WM. F. BUTLER, Secretary.

A Meeting of Loyal Illinoians.

A meeting of the loyal people of the State of Illinois was held this afternoon at the National Hotel, Governor YATES presided, Col. BOWEN was chosen secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and they adjourned to meet this evening at the rooms of Governor OGLESBY, Williard's Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

Lee's Surrender.

General GRANT received an official telegram from the front this morning, stating that LEE surrendered between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, ten thousand stand of arms, one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Meeting of the City Councils.

The City Councils met at four o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of appointing Committees, and adopting resolutions relating to the murder of President LINCOLN.

FANNY ELSSLER, the famous danseuse, who some twenty-five years ago turned the heads of our citizens, was present lately at the "Concordia Ball," in Vienna, in January, which was attended by all the gentlemen of the aristocracy and bureaucracy, and the *elite* of artists. Mme. Fanny Elssler, appeared in a white satin dress and train, literally covered with diamonds, rubies and emerald.

Mourning in New York City.

The City Clad in Black.

[Special Dispatch to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

NEW YORK, April 15.—From New York this morning ascends a wail of anguish.

The stores and buildings are draped in mourning.

The flags wave half mast.

Every face wears a solemn, mournful aspect.

Few are there who say "God forgive the murderers."

An equal exertion of the clemency of Deity has never before been necessitated since the great crime eighteen hundred years ago, that Friday when "they knew not what they did."

A nation prays for the recovery of the Sewards. L.

ANOTHER SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.
S. P. Hanscom, Editor National Republican:

The fearful tragedy which culminated in the death of our Chief Magistrate has thrown a mantle of gloom over the entire community.

Business is almost entirely suspended, flags are flying at half mast, and everywhere the buildings are draped with emblems of mourning.

Prisoners of war and paroled civilians who have been most bitter in their secession proclivities, denounce the appalling deed in measured terms, and the citizens of New York of every class seem bowed down with grief at this our great national calamity.

K.

The Excitement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The feeling here at the horrible crime which has deprived the country of its revered President is too deep for utterance. Sorrow profound and rage intense pervade all loyal hearts. All kindly feeling toward rebels and rebel sympathizers has, as it were, been obliterated, and one intense feeling of detestation [illegible] for all connected with the rebellion takes its place.

Flags are at half-mast and houses draped in mourning denote the public grief, whilst the bells are tolling mournfully.

Grief and Rage in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The most intense horror is excited by the lamentable fate of the President. The city was decorated with flags and streamers, and every house gave evidence of preparations for the illumination fixed for Monday evening.

The public joy has given place to mourning, and there is a deep feeling of rage, and excited men are gathered in small knots.

ANOTHER DISPATCH—BELLS TOLLING AND BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The State House bell has been tolling all the morning.

The sombre hue of mourning drapes all the telegraph and paper offices.

Most of the stores are closed, and tokens of grief are universal. The citizens have generally closed the shutters of dwellings, and all is woe. Every countenance is sad, and hearts that but yesterday beat with joy are now gloomy and despondent.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—All business is suspended. The Corn Exchange have passed [illegible] of regret, and ordered that the [illegible] draped in mourning for [illegible] days.

Flags Half-Masted in New York.

NEW YORK, April 15—9 a. m.—Intense sorrow is depicted on all countenances at the horrible events that occurred in Washington city last night. The grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted this morning, until the state of the President was ascertained, when they were all placed at half-mast.

The people appear perfectly horrified, and the utmost rage is undoubtedly felt towards all known secessionists and rebel sympathisers.

General Grant Advised of President Lincoln's Assassination.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—General Grant received the news of the attempted assassination of the President when at Walnut street wharf, when about taking the cars for Burlington.

Meeting of Citizens of Illinois.

A meeting of citizens of the State of Illinois convened at the National Hotel at 2 p. m., for the purpose of taking proper action in connection with the melancholy death of the President.

Ex-Governor R. YATES was chosen chairman, and Col. JAMES A. BOWEN, of Chicago, secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee upon resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: General J. N. Haynie, G. H. Edwards, Hon. W. P. Kellogg, C. H. Fox, E. T. Bridges.

The following committee were chosen to confer with Mrs. Lincoln and the family upon the subject of the place of burial of the President, and other funeral arrangements:

Governor R. J. Oglesby, Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Gen. James W. Singleton, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. R. Yates, Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Col. J. S. Loomis, Gen. David Hunter, Hon. W. P. Dole.

The committee upon resolutions submitted the following for consideration, and asked permission to report other resolutions at an adjourned meeting.

Resolved by the citizens of Illinois here assembled, That we deem it proper and just to the State of Illinois that the remains of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, now deceased, shall be interred at the capital of the State, so long his residence; and that the committee appointed by this meeting to wait upon his family and relatives be respectfully requested to present this resolution to them, and request their concurring therein.

Which resolution was thereupon adopted.

The following committee of arrangements were also chosen:

Hon. John Wilson, Gen. J. A. Rawlings, John A. Jones, D. L. Philips, W. W. Danenhouser, Ward H. Lamon, James Fishback.

The committee appointed to visit the family were requested to meet at the room of Gov. Oglesby, 71 Willard's Hotel, at 7 p. m. The committee of arrangements were requested to meet at the same place at 9 p. m. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the National Hotel on Monday, at 3 p. m.

A GERMAN, and native of the same country as the modest Munchausen, comes from the Brazils. This traveler has discovered a tree on the banks of the Amazon and the shores of the Rio Branco, of colossal proportions. It belongs to the family of the Bombaces, and under its branches and foliage 10,000 men can take shelter from the sun, and a whole family live and find food during their life.

THERE is a project on foot to erect a suitable monument for the soldiers of Onondaga county who have fallen during the war.

The Scheme to Murder President Lincoln Long Contemplated.

In the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of January 23, 1865, we published the following:

A SCHEME TO MURDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Ala.) *Dispatch*:

One Million Dollars Wanted to Have Peace by the 1st of March.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address Box X, Cahaba, Alabama. X.

December 1, 1864.

It may be recollected that when GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, returned from his visit to Richmond last winter, he stated in his paper that the rebels had concocted a plot which would startle the world, and which he was not at liberty to divulge. Perhaps he will now explain what was meant by that statement.

LOCAL NEWS.

TOLLING THE BELLS.—The following order from Mayor Wallach was issued at 8 a. m., this morning:

Mr. Talcott will cause the bells to be tolled for the death of the President of the United States. The number of strokes to be struck is left to the discretion of Mr. Talcott.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
[illegible] TALCOTT, Superintendent F. A. & P. Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.—John W. Bowen, Company C, 28th Virginia; W. J. Gouldy, First Lieutenant 28th Virginia, Virginia; A. Haynes, 51st Virginia, William M. Peasley, 25th Virginia, were sent to the Old Capitol by order of Colonel Ingraham.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—This morning about seven o'clock a soldier belonging to the mounted patrol guard, named Mitchell, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted upon himself a very bad and dangerous wound. His quarters are on K street, between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue.

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Citizens of Illinois are requested to meet at the ROOMS OF SENATOR YATES, at the NATIONAL HOTEL, at 2 o'clock to-day.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
RICHARD YATES.

April 15, 1865. 1t*

National Republican Union Club.—The Country Mourns a Great Man! The Nation's grief is unspeakably great! The nailing must be EXTENDED! Rally TO-NIGHT without fail.

WILLIAM BOYD, M. D.,
Recording Secretary.

ap15-1t*

APRIL 15, 7½ P. M.

By order of M. G. D. O.

To Clergymen of all Religious Denominations in the District of Columbia.—BELOVED BRETHREN—You are each and all respectfully requested to meet in the First Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street, (Rev. Dr. Gillette,) at 9 o'clock on MONDAY morning, the 17th instant, to consider and take such action as may seem wise and proper with reference to the sore bereavement our country has suffered in the sudden decease of our beloved Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

P. D. GURLEY,
Pastor N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church.
A. D. GILLETTE,
Pastor of the First Baptist Church.
W. M. D. RYAN,
Pastor of the Foundry M. E. Church.
CHARLES H. HALL,
Rector of Epiphany Church.

Gonzaga Hall.—One of the Grandest Fairs ever held in this city will open NEXT MONDAY, April 17, in this Hall, which was erected for this Fair, on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, for the benefit of the beautiful St. Aloysius church and its extension schools.

ap10-tf

Calvary Baptist Church meets every Sabbath in the Old Trinity Church, on Fifth street, between E and Louisiana avenue. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Seats free.

Rev. T. R. Howlett, pastor. jan16-tf

For the Wounded in the Late Battles.—All who can do so will confer a favor by sending bandages, lint, and rags, to the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, or to any Hospital convenient. ap12

Massachusetts Military State AGENCY REMOVAL.—On and after MONDAY, January 1st, 1865, the Massachusetts State Agency will occupy its new rooms in the *National Intelligencer* Building, second floor, corner of Seventh and D streets, Washington, D. C. Massachusetts soldiers and citizens are invited to call.

Advice and assistance given without charge.

GARDINER TUFTS,
Lieut. Col. and State Agent.

de31-tf

Georgetown.—The Republican can be obtained every evening at the Book and Variety Store of G. CHANDELL, No. 128 Bridge street, Georgetown. ja21-tf

New York State Soldiers' Agency removed 285 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. All information of interest or value to the soldiers of New York, or their friends, furnished gratuitously upon application at their new rooms, either in person or by letter, No. 285 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. mh1-eatjulf

"*The soul I carry by, and the heart I bear, Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.*"

Thus exclaimed the doughty Scottish Chief when arrayed for battle; and thus may all cry who arm themselves against the Legions of Dyspepsia, Headache, Ague, Sallowness, Languor, Liver Complaint, and all their concomitant evils, with a bottle or two of PLANTATION BITTERS, the original S. T.—1860.—X. This great Tonic, which is still increasing in popular favor, and is effecting more cures than ever before, is emphatically The Poor Man's Friend and The Rich Man's Blessing. PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. mh31-y

A Friend in Need!—Those requiring confidential medical assistance should apply to some regular educated physician who has made certain diseases his special study; such a man is Dr. DARBY, who is daily curing numbers of both sexes, and every age, who have been to all the self-called doctors in this city, and spent valuable time and money, with no benefit until he took charge of them. His terms are more moderate than those of mere boasting pretenders, whose only purpose is to deceive the unfortunate, and then advise them, when it is almost too late, to apply to him.

Call on him at once, or you may regret it ever afterwards. DR. DARBY.

No. 492 Seventh street, between D and E streets, Washington city. fe16-tf

National Republican

To Advertisers and Business Men.

We invite the attention of advertisers and business men to the columns of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, as an advertising medium. It has a large circulation in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the surrounding country, and is constantly increasing. We feel confident that they will find it not only a valuable but reliable medium of communicating with the public.

JEFF. DAVIS' LAST MESSAGE.

Our correspondent with Gen. SCHOFIELD's army sends us the following extracts from the Raleigh *Confederate* of the 7th, which is the latest information we have from rebeldom:

NEW BERNE, N. C., April 11.—I clip from the *Daily Confederate*, published at Raleigh, N. C., the following synopsis of the latest edict of poor King Jeff., the fugitive. The message is dated at Danville:

"The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under reverses, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader, whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the Capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortunes with fortitude than to encounter danger with courage. We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Let us but will it, and we are free. Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy: that Virginia, noble State, whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history, whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war, whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come; that Virginia, with the help of the people, and by the blessings of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of our homes by the sacrifice of any of her rights of territory. If by the stress of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.

"Let us then not despond, my countrymen, but, relying on God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts."

From the latest telegrams in the same issue I select the following:

"AUGUSTA, April 5.—Western papers of late dates represent the enemy as moving through the interior of Alabama in large force, from points on the Tennessee river. Two divisions are near Monticello, commanded by McCook. The enemy is in force near Tuscaloosa. Six thousand from Tuscumbia landed at Jasper—one column going to [illegible], and the other towards Monticello. Gen. McCook's command was at Elyton on Tuesday, 28th March. He had a large wagon train, and artillery. He burned the village of Elyton and Red Mountain iron works. The enemy have tapped the telegraph line at unknown points and dispatched to Southern offices.

The *Clarion* of the 27th reports two columns of Yankees advancing on Columbus, Miss. One from Huntsville reached points thirty-five miles above Columbus; another started from Memphis four thousand strong, well provided with pack-mules and well mounted; are in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Mississippi. Steamers Gertrude and Natchez collided at the mouth of Spanish river, near Mobile, at midnight, Friday, March 31st. Gertrude sunk in a few minutes. Cargo valued at two millions, and consisting of provisions which belonged to citizens who had purchased to supply themselves for the siege of Mobile, total loss. Natchez uninjured. Capt. Vernon Lock, of privateer Retribution, is in prison at Nassau. The *Confederate* mentions editorially that the market was overstocked in Raleigh on 7th, with shad that sold slowly at fifty dollars per pair. The Confederacy is congratulated in a doleful editorial of a few lines' length, on the fact, learned through sources, prudently not mentioned, that General Lee's army is in a safe position, and prepared for any emergency. The probable emergency is not mentioned.

The *Confederate* bitterly denounces the "cringing croaking" of Governor Vance's organ, the *Conservative*, from which it copies the following: "It is nonsense to propose to treat with the North with any expectation of the concession that the Confederacy is a government." The *Conservative* advises General Lee, in view of the logic of events, not to block up his way at the threshold by presenting a basis to which he knows the enemy will not yield, but to meet him on his own ground as the only way to open the negotiations."

Lieut. General J. H. Hardee acted as President of a meeting in Hicksford, Va., which nominated Col. D. J. Godwin as a candidate for the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of R. H. Whitfield, representative of the 2d Congressional district of Virginia in Confederate Congress. Col. Godwin accepts the candidacy.

The *Confederate* confides the fortunes of the Confederacy to the people, and at the same time chides the people for wavering under the load.

Sherman is again on the war path, and the rumble of his trains is, ere this, heard in the capital of the Old North State.

Generals Sherman and Howard have a headquarters in New Berne. Brig. General J. D. Webster has charge of the former, and Major Samuel L. Taggart of the latter.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1865.—The members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council are requested to meet in their respective Chambers this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

A GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.—Last evening the Arsenal employees, about fifteen hundred in number, had a grand torch light procession in honor of the demonstration at Fort Sumter. At about seven o'clock the procession was formed at the Arsenal, under the leadership of the following named gentlemen: Chief Marshal, John G. Dudley; Assistant Marshals, Geo. Wright, Peter McGinness, J. R. King, O. Z. Collison, John Stahl, sr., H. H. Lemon, C. S. Draper, M. Leimbach, J. O. Miller, A. Middleworth, W. R. Hunt, J. A. Burch, J. W. Rhodes, J. J. Cook, John Wise, W. H. Kidwell.

The procession moved in the following order:
1st—Clerks.
2d—Machinists, blacksmiths and tinners.
3d—Carriage-makers, carpenters and painters.
4th—Armorers.
5th—Saddlers and harness-makers.
6th—Laborers, &c.

The line was formed at the outer gate of the Arsenal, marched up Four-and-a-Half street to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street to the President's, passing out of the west gate along Pennsylvania and New York avenues to Fourteenth street, and up Fourteenth street to K, and was halted at the residence of the Secretary of War. The procession then moved along K street and halted in front of the residence of the Chief of Ordnance, and thence proceeded to Seventh street, down Seventh to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street to the place of starting.

Along the entire route of the procession the most intense enthusiasm prevailed at stated intervals. Roman candles blazed forth their variegated fires, and the procession loudly cheered as it went marching on. There were upwards of one thousand torches in the procession. Innumerable transparencies enlivened the scene. Among them was noticed the following:

1. "Sumter.—Reverse. "The Old Flag is here again."
2. "Grant"—Reverse, "I propose to fight it out on this line."
3. "Thomas"—Reverse, "Hood is whipped out of Tennessee."
4. "Terry"—Reverse, "He is my bean blower a soldier."
5. "Sheridan"—Reverse, "The thing has been pressed."
6. "Sherman"—Reverse, "Columbia, Charleston, Goldsborough, Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah." "Wilmington was my meat, but I am satisfied."
7. "The Army—We furnish the supplies—Arsenal."
8. "God bless our Soldiers and Sailors."
9. Washington Arsenal—Cannon surmounted by an Eagle.

They proceeded to the house of Colonel Dyer, and he replied in a brief speech.

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENCY.—Messrs. Hayes & Whitman, No. 213 F street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Washington, are prepared, possessing enlarged facilities and superior advantages with the War and Navy and other Departments, to adjust, collect and negotiate claims of all kinds against the Government in the promptest manner. Persons at a distance can send their claims by mail, properly attested, and they will be attended to. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster and Treasury Departments accurately made out and adjusted.

Mr. Stilwell Harris, late proprietor of the U. S. *Army and Navy Gazette*, has associated himself with our firm and will give his whole attention to the prompt dispatch of business confided to our care.

Liberal advances made, when required, upon prize money, pay rolls, &c., &c. a12-colm

ANY one having occasion to visit a private medical institution are advised to call on Dr. Velley.

A large and successful practice here and elsewhere enables him to guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

All visits and communications strictly private and confidential. Persons calling see no one but the Doctor. fch1-tf

THE only place where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at MANUFACTURERS' prices, is at H. A. HALL'S India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also, all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. mar23-tf

KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD,
Prepared in the best manner,
or in the stick, delivered to any part of the city at the shortest notice.
O. L. SHERIFF,
Office Pennsylvania avenue,
Between Third and Four-and-a-half streets.
ap15-1m Yard Four-and-a-half st. and Canal.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICKS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, 14th April, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until noon of MONDAY, April 24, 1865, for 250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand) best quality, hard, hand-made red Brick;
1,500 (one thousand five hundred) beveled pressed Brick.

Samples can be obtained by application at the office of the Navy Ordnance Yard, Washington, D. C.

One half the Brick to be delivered at the Navy Ordnance Yard, in thirty days (30 days) and the remainder in sixty (60) days from the date of order.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Bureau.

The Brick to be subject to inspection and rejection on delivery.
H. A. WISE,
ap15-12td Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until TUESDAY, April 18, 12 m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with THREE THOUSAND (3,000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole. Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government Inspection will be made just before the flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bill will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
S. T. BRIDGES,
ap11-6t Captain C. S. V.

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
87 Louisiana ave. and 303 C street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DEALERS IN
BLACKSMITHS' AND WHEELWRIGHTS' HARDWARE.

ANVILS—Wrought; Cast Steel Faced.
VICES—Solid Box; Com. Cotter Keys; Parallel; 1, 2, 3, 4; Chain, 1, 2, 3, 4.
SLEDGE HAMMERS.
HAND do.
PICKS.
NUTS—Square Punched; Hexagon Punches.
WASHERS.
CABLE CHAINS—3/8 to 1 1/4 inch.
SPRINGS—Bright; Black.
AXLES—Long Arm; 1/2 Patent; Solid Collar.
CART HUBS.
WAGON HUBS.
OAK AND ASH BENT RIMS.
HICKORY BENT RIMS.
SAWED FELLOES—2 to 3 inches thread.
HICKORY SPOKES.
OAK SPOKES.
SHAFTS—Buff, light; Ruff, medium; 1/2 finished, light; medium, heavy; express, grocery; finished, light (and bars); medium (and bars); heavy (and bars).
POLES—Ruff; finished (and circles).
SWINGLETREES—Light ferruled; medium finished; heavy.
FINISHED WHEELS—Large.
ap11 TERMS CASH.

FREEDOM NATIONAL!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION VINDICATED!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1863.

AND

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. TO THE UNION CONVENTION HOLDEN AT SPRINGFIELD, (ILL.) SEPT. 3, 1863.

In Pamphlet Form, with Cover, Officially Revised and Corrected.

For sale at the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Office. Price—Ten cents per copy; 12 copies, $1; 25 copies $2. Mailed, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness and Saddlery are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in *duplicate*, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, and at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Jn8-tf Depot of Washington.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.
General Orders No. 60.

I. All military records, such as files of public letters, letter books, order books, and other record books, muster rolls, &c., are the property of the United States, and will be required for future reference in the settlement of claims against the Government, and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments and divisions, and other commands have been, or shall hereafter be, discontinued, all such records, if not required for use at the department headquarters in which the commands were included, will be immediately forwarded by express to this office.

II. All persons who are not now, but who may have been in the military service of the United States, and who have such records in their possession, are expected to forward them without delay to this office, where the expense of transportation will be paid.

III. Officers who come in command of places captured from the enemy, will collect and forward to this office any papers left behind by the rebels, which may be of public use or interest.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
ap11-3t Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

THE FIRST CORPS—NOTICE TO VETERANS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1864.

Veterans desiring to enlist in the First Army Corps should report in person at the office of Col. C. F. Johnson, Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.

Any Veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the Corps for one, two, or three years.

Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in, and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: $100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; $200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; $300 for three year's service, one-third on enlistment.

They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to local bounties.

Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost Marshal.

The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

Headquarters Major General Hancock, I. St. street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Office of the Board for the Examination of Officers—Brig. General John R. Brooke, President—180 G street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock.
FINLEY ANDERSON,
dec27-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE,
Corner of G and Twenty-second sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1865.

The Government Manure belonging to the Depot of Washington will be sold where it now lies, to farmers and others, in such quantities as they may require, at twenty-five cents per cord-wagon load. Applications for same to be made to Mr. George F. Gilbert, General Superintendent, at the transportation office, Quartermaster's Department, corner of G and Twenty-second street.

Payment to be made to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
mh 30-31t Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A STORE on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box 141, P. O., Washington, D. C.

CLOTHING.

THE OIL MANIA.

Pa has struck ile is now the theme,
At breakfast and at dinner;
'Tis the only subject now discussed,
By saints as well as sinner.
From Pennsylvania comes the cry,
Canada takes up the song,
While California's golden shores
The oily strains prolong.

And if you pass the church's door,
Or friends long parted greet,
Oil is the subject now discussed,
At church or on the street.
'Tis very fine, we think, to gain
On a bubble or balloon,
But he who puts his fingers in the fire
Will find them smarting soon.

Now if you would wish to make
An investment good indeed,
Just go to Smith & Bros.' store,
And buy something that you need;
And we will guarantee,
Just mind now what we say,
'Twill be a safe investment,
That a dividend will pay.

NEW SPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES.
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES,
FINE ENGLISH CASSIMERES,
FINE SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
GREY ENGLISH COATINGS,
VELVET, SILK, AND
MARSEILLES VESTINGS.

Which we make up in a Style of Workmanship inferior to none, while the extent of our business enables us to work for the smallest living profits.
SMITH BROS. & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
mh28-1m 464 Seventh street.

S. W. OWEN,
Successor to E. Owen & Son,
MILITARY AND NAVAL MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C. a11-3m

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, April 13, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock, m., for ten thousand (10,000) bushels of good, merchantable, unslacked Lime. The whole quantity to be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of contract, at such points in the city of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct.

The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The quantity offered by the successful bidder will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government before being accepted.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible persons, the same to be certified to by some officer of the Government well known to this office, will be required upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the whole quantity contracted for.

The right to reject any, or all, bids that may be deemed too high, is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid, such quantities, at the prices named therein, as may be required by the Government.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap13-9t Depot of Washington.

ORPHANS' COURT.

APRIL 11, 1865.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY—TO WIT:

In the case of Thomas A. Gant, administrator w. a. of Benjamin Newton, deceased, the administrator w. a. aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 6th day of May next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, (at the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid,) with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1865.

Test: Z. C. ROBBINS,
ap11-wa3w Register of Wills.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE.
Tenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE AT THIS THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

GROVER'S NEW THEATRE,
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willards'.

THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE AT THIS THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT

EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 17, 1865,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Seventh st.,
BY THE
WASHINGTON QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. Dawson, Noyes, Hodgson, Tabler and Ball.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ROBERT BALL,
Assisted by
Mad. C. V. Kretschmar, Sig. STRINI,
Miss E. B. Turner, Prof. J. P. Caulfield,
Miss E. Daniel, Prof. V. W. Caulfield,
Mrs. Small, Harry Sherman,
J. P. Franklin, R. C. Keyser.

A choice programme will be presented, and with the above talented array of Professional and Amateur Talent a most acceptable entertainment is promised.

The two Grand Pianos used on this occasion are from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Son, and are very kindly loaned by J. F. Ellis, No. 306 Penn'a avenue.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR; for sale at the Music Stores of Ellis and Metzerott, and at the door.
ap15-4t

WASHINGTON THEATRE.
CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND C STREETS.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, April 17, 1865.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
BRASS BAND, AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

20 ARTISTS. 20

The Only and Original
"MONITOR IRON-CLADS,"
THE ELITE OF THE PROFESSION,
Whose performances have been the theme and admiration for the last three years from Maine to Missouri; introducing their great Original Programme, not yet "pirated" by Migratory Mushrooms of Minstrels.

Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs 75 cents.
SAM SHARPLEY, } Proprietors.
SAM SANFORD, }
CHAS. S. WOOD,
ap10-15t Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

A REDUCTION IN PRICES CORRESPONDING TO HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER
Offer their entire stock of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Their Stock has never more complete, and is offered at a great reduction from former prices.
M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
ap12-6t No. 354 Penn. ave.
[illegible] and Union.]

AT THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE
OF
M. WILLIAN
Ladies will find the most elegant Paris productions in LACE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, MANTILLAS, DRESSES, TRIMMINGS, SILKS, VELVETS, LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS, HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Lubin's and DeMarson's PERFUMERY, COUDRAY'S POMADE, &c.

Ladies can have Dresses and everything in the Millinery line made to order.

Hair Dressing, Hair Dyeing, and Shampooing done in the best style, and all kinds of Hair Work made to order.

Orders given to Paris for any kind of Goods for not less than $100 will be attended to faithfully.
M. WILLIAN, Importer,
No. 309 Penn. av., Washington, D. C.,
ap11-1m No. 7 Cite Trevise, Paris.

GOLD AND STOCKS.

Our office has been placed in direct telegraph communication with the Gold and Stock Exchange Rooms in New York, insuring promptness in the execution of orders.

Purchases and sales made at the usual rates.
RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.,
mh2-dif Bankers, 352 Penna. avenue.

SMITH & FARIS,
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
AND
LADIES' RESTAURANT,
No. 113 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

The rarest delicacies, Fruits, Creams, Pound, Sponge and Fruit Cakes supplied to families at shortest notice.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.
The choicest Wines constantly on hand.
je11

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
87 Louisiana ave. and 303 C street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL.

SWEDISH IRON—Ordinary sizes.
REFINED IRON.
BAGNALL'S do.
RODS.
HORSE SHOE IRON—Mitre, Av.
BAND.
OVALS AND HALF ROUNDS.
U. B. NAIL RODS.
T. V. F. do.
L. do.
NORWAY SHAPES.
SPRING STEEL.
TIRE do.
TOE CORK STEEL.
HOOPS—Galvanized.
SCROLL IRON.
EXTRA FALL RIVER RODS—Round and square; charcoal plate iron; puddled plate iron.
SHEET IRON—American; American "Osterara;" Belgian; im. Russia; Russia; galvanized.
SQUARE CAST STEEL—Sanderson's.
OCTAGON CAST STEEL.
SHEAR STEEL—Sanderson's.
GERMAN STEEL.
FLAT CAST STEEL.
BLISTER STEEL—American.
ROUND STEEL—Cast; machinery.
ap11-6m

SEATON HALL,
CORNER OF NINTH AND D STREETS.

This Large and Handsome Hall is now for rent for Balls, Concerts, &c. It is finely frescoed, and finished in the most substantial manner, with large and convenient dressing-rooms, and gallery at the south end for spectators.

The Hall is the best ventilated room in the city, with twenty windows on the south and east and west sides, with a large ventilator in the centre of the Hall. It is admirably adapted for Concerts, being built with especial attention to that object; and for Balls the greatest care has been taken to have the best floor that could be procured.

The Hall will be rented for Balls, Concerts, Minstrels, Fairs, &c.

Inquire of O. SHECKELS, on D street, third door from the Hall. no10-dtf

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
87 Louisiana avenue and 303 C street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DEALERS IN
METALS.

TIN—Banca (pigs); "Straits" (pigs); English (pigs); "Straits" (pigs to bars).
TIN PLATES.
LEAD—Pig, Missouri, pig, German, pig, English; bar; sheet, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 lb.; pipe.
SPELTER—Slab.
ZINC—32, 34, 36 inch sheet.
THURBER'S ANTI-FRICTION METAL.
SOLDER—Brazier's; pewter.
COPPER—Brazier's; sheathing; do. tinned; ingot; bolt.
BRASS—Sheet.
TERMS—NET CASH ON DELIVERY.
ap11

KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD, prepared in the best manner, or in the stick, delivered to any part of the city at the shortest notice.
O. L. SHERIFF,
Office, Penna. ave., between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.
Yard and Mill, 4 1/2 st. and canal. mh13-1m

LAW AGENCIES.

WILLIAM HELMICK,
(Late Chief Clerk Pension Office,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS.
Office, No. 12 Federal Block, cor. 7th and F sts., Opposite the Post Office Building, Washington City, D. C. Will practice before all the Courts in Washington City and attend to the settlement of all kinds of claims against the Government before any of the Departments.

REFERENCES: The Senators and members of the 38th Congress; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and L. Johnson & Co., Bankers, Washington City, D. C.
ap11-tf

JOHN JOLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, Washington City, D. C.

Attends especially to claims upon the United States. jy12-ly

ROBERT LEECH,
(Late Solicitor of the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS,
Office, 478 Seventh street,
Opposite the Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

Will practice in the Courts of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and will give prompt attention to the prosecution of claims and the adjustment of accounts in all the Departments of the Government.

Office, 478 Seventh street, opposite Post Office Department. de5

RESTAURANTS.

CARD.—CAPT. ALEX. ROBERTS, THE Director of the EXCELSIOR SALOON, No. 180 FOURTEENTH street, announces to the public that he sells at his bar Liquors of the purest quality, and that there may be found there each day from 11 to 2 o'clock, a luxurious and abundant LUNCH. ap11-3m

HAMMACK'S RESTAURANT.

The Proprietor of this well-known SALOON and EATING HOUSE announces to citizens and public generally that he is prepared to furnish Meals at all hours.

Persons will be sure to find at this establishment all the luxuries of the season, served up in the most superb and elegant style.

The purest and best of Liquors and every kind of Plain and Fancy Drinks can be obtained at the bar. mh31-1m

JOHN WELCKER'S
BURLER RESTAURANT,
(A la Maison Doree,)
324 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Ninth and Tenth streets, (up stairs.)

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST,
DINNER AND
SUPPER
prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from 8 to 12 o'clock. Dinner and Supper at all hours. may8-tf

PAPER DEALERS.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE HILL, Jr.

No. 97 & 99 Louisiana avenue, corner of Tenth street.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER.

All kinds of printing and wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, PAPERS, RAGS, ROPE, &c.
ap 11-6m

GROCERS, BUTCHERS, AND PROVISION DEALERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

We offer for sale
10,000 REAMS CAP STRAW,
10,000 REAMS CROWN STRAW,
ALSO,
All kinds of
WRAPPING PAPER,
TEN PER CENT. LOWER
than can purchased elsewhere.

We are constantly purchasing, for CASH,
OLD BLANK BOOKS,
BILLS, RECEIPTS,
LETTERS, AND
NEWSPAPERS,
For which we will pay
AN ADVANCE ABOVE THE MARKET.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS, ROPE, &c.
KNIGHT & JOHNSON'S,
21 South Charles street,
de19-tf Baltimore, Maryland.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDING STONE OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000,

In 40,000 shares, at $50 each.

Subscription price, $15 per share, subject to no other call or assessment.

A working capital of $100,000 reserved. Only 20,000 shares to be sold at the subscription price.

The property of this company consists of the well-known Martin or Standing Stone tract, and contains from 2,500 to 3,000 acres of land, in fee simple, free from leases, individual interests or royalty. Standing Stone creek (a branch of the Little Kanawha river) and its tributaries pass through this property, and it has upon it a larger amount of boring territory than is owned by any other company in West Virginia. It is situated in Wirt county, near the celebrated Rathbone or Burning Spring tract, and in extent of territory is five times greater, and is considered by all experienced oil men familiar with the oil district of West Virginia quite equal to if not superior to the Rathbone tract. The Standing Stone Oil Company's property extends from the Little Kanawha river, near Burning Spring Run, across the waters of Standing Stone creek, including a portion of Robinson's Fork and Two Riffle run, and is immediately in the Great Oil Break, extending from Burning Spring through by Standing Stone and Petroleum to Horse Neck Wells, near the Ohio river, and embraces the line of upheaval.

The property of this company has not been developed, for the reason that it belonged to minor heirs, who could not convey until they attained their majority, which the youngest did a few days ago.

Wells are being bored on the adjoining lands, and oil had. It is said that upon this Standing Stone tract oil was first discovered in 1790.

On the Devere farm, adjoining, a well is being bored and oil obtained. The well of McFarland & Jones, on the Morgan land, is near this property.

These lands are held in trust by J. N. Camden, Esq., President First National Bank of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and the Hon. John S. Carlile, Senator in Congress from Virginia, and will be by them conveyed to the Standing Stone Oil Company whenever the stock to be disposed of by subscription (to wit: 20,000 shares) shall be subscribed and paid for. Three thousand six hundred shares of the stock have already been subscribed and paid for.

Subscriptions received at the banking houses of RIGGS & CO., and RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO. de14-tf

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
87 Louisiana avenue and 303 C street
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DEALERS IN
KEG HARDWARE.

CUT NAILS—Finished, 6 to 12d; Fence, 8 to 12d; Box, 5, 7, 9d.
CUT SPIKES—4 to 7 inches.
CLINCH NAILS.
PRESSED AND BOAT SPIKES.
HORSE SHOES, Burden's Government, No. 1 to 5; Burden's City, No. 1 to 5; C. and F., No. 1 to 4; Mule Shoes, 1, 2, 3.
HORSE NAILS—Griffin's, 6 to 10; Putnam's, 6 to 10; Putnam's, "X," 6 to 10; New London, 6 to 10; "American," 6 to 10.
ap11 TERMS: NET CASH.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) President,
W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
15TH STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Government securities with Treasurer United States,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Acting in connection with the house of
JAY COOKE & CO., as
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE 7.30 LOAN,
we will fill orders with promptness and dispatch, allowing the regular commission to Banks and Bankers.

A constant supply of the Notes on hand and ready for immediate delivery.

We buy and sell all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at current market rates.

FURNISH EXCHANGE and make Collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We purchase Government Vouchers on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and give CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO
ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS,
and to any other business entrusted to us.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1865. mh21-dif

7.30 NATIONAL BANK 7.30
OF THE
METROPOLIS,
GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY AND LOAN AGENCY,
432 FIFTEENTH STREET,
OPPOSITE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
POPULAR 7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 payable to bearer or order, three years after date, with interest, payable semi-annually at seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, and are convertible at maturity at the holder's option into the 5.20 six per cent. *gold interest-bearing bonds*. The interest on these notes is two cents per day for every $100.

FULL COMMISSION ALLOWED
TO
BANKS AND BANKERS.

Any information respecting the UNITED STATES LOANS will be cheerfully given on application personally or by letter.

A FULL SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
OPEN ACCOUNT WITH DEALERS,
MAKE COLLECTIONS
ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS,
BUY AND SELL COIN,
CURRENCY, AND EXCHANGE,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
PURCHASE GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS,
AND TRANSACT A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, President. mh24-tf

7.30 NATIONAL LOAN. 7.30

Mr. JAY COOKE, of our firm, having resumed the General Agency for Government Loans, we are prepared to furnish promptly, to agents and purchasers,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

These notes are issued, under date of August 15, 1864, in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000.

They bear interest at 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and have coupons attached, payable in lawful money on February 15th and August 15th of each year. The principal will be paid in lawful money on August 15th, 1867; or, at the option of the holder, the notes may then be exchanged at par for

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after five years, and payable twenty years from August 1st, 1867, with interest at
SIX PER CENT. IN COIN,
payable semi-annually. These bonds are at present worth in the market about
NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM,
from which deduct the premium upon the accrued gold interest, and there is left a net premium upon the bonds of
SIX PER CENT.,
with the prospect of a much greater value at the date of the maturity of the Seven-Thirty notes.

We receive in payment for subscriptions the several issues of
FIVE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
allowing accrued interest thereon. We also take Certificates of Indebtedness and Government Bonds of all issues, at their current rates.

Full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

In order to prevent mutilation of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupons are attached.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
feb4-dif Bankers.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. STAFFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

MONUMENTS AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 18th INST.,
At 3 o'clock, on Fifteenth street, opposite Riggs' Bank, we shall sell a large collection of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
amongst which may be found many well designed and beautifully executed, of various sizes, all of which will be sold without reserve, for cash.
J. G. STAFFORD & CO.,
ap12-4d Auctioneers.

BY J. G. STAFFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF POTATOES, ONIONS, &c.—On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Warehouse under Polkinhorn's Printing Office, on D, near Seventh street, we shall sell—
About 28 barrels of Onions, in prime order.
Do. 80 do. Potatoes.
Do. 20 do. Mixed.
Do. 30 half do. do.
Do. 20 boxes Raisins.
Terms cash. J. G. STAFFORD & CO.
ap13.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY, the 15th inst., same hour and place.
ap13 J. G. STAFFORD & CO., Auct's.

THE ABOVE SALE IS FURTHER POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY, the 20th inst., same hour and place.
ap15-2d J. G. STAFFORD & CO., Auct's.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Sixth street Wharf, the following articles, more or less:
3,562 Salted Beef Hides.
218 Dry Beef Hides.
14 Dry Calf Skins.
453 Sheep Pelts.
24,114 Pounds of Tallow (Beef.)
386 1/2 Gallons Neatsfoot Oil.
2,642 Pounds of Tallow Scrap.
4,530 Pairs of Horns.
2,000 Assorted Empty Barrels.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
O. BELL,
Lieut. Col. and C. S.
Washington, April 14, 1865. ap15-3t

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.

NAVY ORDNANCE YARD,
Washington City, April 13, 1865.

On May 24, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m., there will be sold in this Yard at auction, to the highest bidder, SEVENTEEN OLD NAVY CANNON, weighing about 2,100 weight each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense, and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WM. N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
ap15-2w and Inspector of Ordnance.

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHTEEN SMALL BUILDING LOTS, at the corner of New Hampshire avenue and north L street.

On WEDNESDAY Afternoon, April 19th, at 4 1/2 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Eighteen Small Building Lots, situated at the corner of New Hampshire avenue and north L street, and fronting respectively on said streets.

This will be a fine opportunity for persons of small means to obtain a Lot.

Title perfect. Terms: One third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises. Conveyance and stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A payment of $10 will be required on each lot at the time of sale.
JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
ap8-10t Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Equity sitting, bearing date December 12th, 1864, and passed in a cause in which William E. Riley et al. in behalf of the "Mount Vernon Building Association," are Complainants, and Edward M. Clarke et al. are Defendants, (No. 191 Equity,) I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 5 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, viz: All that part of Lot numbered nine in square numbered three hundred and fifty-three (353) of the plan of the City of Washington, beginning for the same at the intersection of D street south and Tenth street west; thence running south on a line with Tenth street ninety (90) feet; thence west fifty-four (54) feet ten and one half (10 1/2) inches; thence north ninety (90) feet; thence east on a line with said "D street" fifty-four (54) feet ten and one half (10 1/2) inches to the place of beginning, with the improvements thereon.

This property is situated on the corner of D street south and Tenth street west, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash, the residue in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving his notes for the deferred payments satisfactorily endorsed and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Title deed to be retained until all of the purchase money is paid.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

If the terms of sale are not complied with within five days from the day of sale, the Trustee reserves the right to resell the said property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, by giving three days' notice in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington.
A. LLOYD, Trustee.
mh27-2aw&ds W. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY AFTERNOON, same hour, 2d May.
A. LLOYD, Trustee.
ap62-awid WM. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro', D. C., on
TUESDAY, April 4,
TUESDAY, April 11,
TUESDAY, April 18,
TUESDAY, April 25,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES EACH DAY.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Quartermaster General's Office.
ap3-td

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on
THURSDAY, April 13, 1865,
TWO HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL.
Many of them well bred and in good condition.
On
THURSDAY, April 20, 1865,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.
On
THURSDAY, April 27, 1865,
ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL AND ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 9 a. m., and will be held at Phillip's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsey streets.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brev. Brig. Gen.,
ap3-22t in charge First Division, Q. M. O. O.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR
AND REPOSITORY,
Expressly for the
SALE OF HORSES,
CARRIAGES, STOCK, &c.,
95 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Washington,
AUCTION SALES EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENTS.
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
Received for Private Sale.
W. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

National Republican

SATURDAY EVENING::::::::::APRIL 15, 1865.

[OFFICIAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that JOSE A. GODOY has been appointed Consul of the Mexican Republic, at San Francisco, California, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations or by the laws of the United States, and existing treaty stipulations between the Government of Mexico and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that WILLIAM TASKER SMITH has been appointed Consul of her Britannic Majesty, for the State of Georgia, to reside at Savannah, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations, or by the laws of the United States and existing Treaty stipulations between the Government of Great Britain and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

ARMY DIRECTORY.

SECRETARY OF WAR.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—Office, second floor War Department.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.
Hon. C. A. Dana—Office, third floor War Department.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.
Office—In charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, No. 20 Winder's Building, second floor.

CHIEF OF STAFF.
Major General H. W. Halleck—Office, corner F and Seventeenth streets.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.
Brigadier General L. Thomas—Office, War Department.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.
Brigadier General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Office, Winder's Building, corner of F and Seventeenth streets.

JUDGES ADVOCATE.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—Office, 539 Seventeenth street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, Twenty-second Army Corps—Office, 534 Fourteenth street.

SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. William Whiting—Office, Room No. 31, War Department.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Office, 537 Seventeenth street.

BUREAU OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.
Colonel B. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.
Brig. Gen. J. B. Fry—Office, War Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Office, Art Union building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—Office, corner G and Eighteenth streets.
Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Office, corner Twenty-first and F streets.
Colonel M. I. Luddington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—Office, 534, 536, 538 and 540 Fourteenth street, near New York avenue.
Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—Office, 232 G street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper—Office, 304 H, near Seventeenth street.
Captain C. H. Tompkins, in charge of Quartermaster's Stores, Wagon Transportation, &c.—Office, corner Twenty-second and G streets.
Captain E. S. Allen, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of River Transportation—Office, foot Sixth street.

CAVALRY BUREAU.
Under command of Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff—Office, 302 H street.
Brevet Brigadier General James A. Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and Quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Brigadier General James A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—Office on Lafayette Square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Lieutenant Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Brigadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office, corner Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Colonel Madison Mills, Medical Inspector General United States Army—Office, 302 H street, corner Seventeenth street, first floor.
Lieutenant Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector United States Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—Office, 554 Fourteenth street.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular army—Office, corner Fourteenth and G streets.
Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the volunteer army—Office, in a frame building on the space between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. A., Medical Purveyor—Office, 212 G street, near Eighteenth.
General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.
H street, between Fourteenth street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

EXAMINING BOARD FOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS.
Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Brevet Brigadier General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster General, in charge of the Department—Office, corner of F and Fifteenth streets.
Chief Clerk, E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—Office, 211 F street.
Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and Fifteenth streets.
Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and Fifteenth streets.
Major Potter—Discharge Office of regulars, corner F and Fifteenth streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner Thirteenth street and New York avenue.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
Brigadier General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and Seventeenth Streets.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and Seventeenth streets.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.
Major General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department and Military Governor District Columbia—Headquarters, Fourteenth street, near New York avenue.
Brigadier General J. A. Haskin, Chief of Artillery, Department of Washington—Office, with Major General C. C. Augur.
Captain H. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General—Discharge Office for Department, Office, 556 Fourteenth street.
Col. T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal District of Washington, Fourteenth street, near New York avenue.

DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.
Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineers—Office, northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Major General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners—Office, No. 25 Winder's Building, second floor.
Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—Office, 148 F street, corner of Twentieth street.
Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—Office, 250 G street, near Seventeenth street.
Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Inspector of Artillery, United States Army—Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street.

STATE AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON.
Massachusetts—Lieut. Col. Gardiner Tufts, second floor *National Intelligencer* Building, corner Seventh and D streets.
Ohio—James C. Wetmore, Esq., 250 F street.
New York—Col. Edwin R. Goodrich, 283 F street.
Pennsylvania—Col. Francis Jordan, 487 Eleventh street.
Connecticut—Rev. William A. Benedict, 252 F street.
Vermont—Colonel Frank Holbrook, 251 F street.
Maine—A. Watson, 273 F street.
New Hampshire—Col. Larkin Mason, 517 Seventh street.
Rhode Island—Lieut. Col. James T. Berdict, Room No. 1, Washington Building, corner Seventh and D streets.
Michigan—Dr. Tunnicliff, southeast corner Seventh and E streets.
Indiana—Wm. H. DeMotte, corner Tenth and E streets.
Illinois—Newton Crawford, Room No. 5, Patent Office.
New Jersey—Lieut. Col. J. C. Rafferty, 252 G street.
Wisconsin—W. G. Selleck, 252 F street.
Maryland—Stephen W. Downey, Calvary Baptist Church, Fifth street.
Kentucky—C. C. Pennybaker, No. Four-and-a-half street.
Iowa—Geo. Cowie, Fifth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department.
Minnesota—J. F. Stock, Room No. 5, Land Office.
Delaware—Box 651, Post Office.

SANITARY COMMISSION.
244 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
Corner Eighth and H streets.

List of General Hospitals.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

1. Armory Square, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, between C and D streets south, in charge of Surgeon D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
2. Carver, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
3. Campbell, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, at terminus of city railroad north, in charge of Surgeon A. F. Sheldon, U. S. V.
4. Columbian, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
5. Ricord, Washington, D. C., corner Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, in charge of Surgeon C. W. Horner, U. S. V.
6. Douglas, Washington, D. C., corner of I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Fr Norris, U. S. A.
7. Emory, Washington, D. C., near Almshouse, east of the Capitol, in charge of Surgeon N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.
8. Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, two miles back of Alexandria, in charge of Surgeon David P. Smith, U. S. V.
9. Finley, Washington, D. C., Kendall Green, Fourth street east, north of the city, in charge of Surgeon G. L. Pancoast, U. S. V.
10. Harewood, Washington, D. C., Corcoran's farm, Seventh street west, in charge of Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. V.
11. Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., Judiciary Square, E street north, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, in charge of Assistant Surgeon E. Griswold, U. S. V.
12. Kalorama, (small-pox,) Washington, D. C., Rock Creek, out Twenty-first street, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Thomas, U. S. A.
13. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., one mile east of the Capitol, in charge of Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A.
14. Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, one half mile beyond the city limits, in charge of Assistant Surgeon H. Allen, U. S. A.
15. Seminary, Georgetown, D. C., corner of Washington and Gay streets, in charge of Surgeon H. W. Ducachet, U. S. V.
16. Stanton, Washington, D. C., I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Surgeon Benjamin B. Wilson, U. S. V.
17. Stone, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, opposite Columbian hospital, in charge of Assistant Surgeon P. Glennan, U. S. V.
18. First Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon E. Bentley, U. S. V.
19. Second Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Prince and Columbus streets, in charge of Surgeon E. Bentley, U. S. V.
20. Third Division General, Alexandria, Va., Washington street, between Queen and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon E. Bentley, U. S. V.
21. Augur General Hospital, near Alexandria, in charge of Surgeon G. L. Sutton, U. S. V.
22. Point Lookout General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, in charge of Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. A.

WAGONS, CARTS AND DRAYS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 3, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that Licenses, issued to owners of Wagons, Carts and Drays, will expire on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, and that said licenses must be renewed, in compliance with law, at this office within ten days from this date.
SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS,
Register, W. C.
ap3-d14

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 m. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
fe27-tf Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 17, 1865, which is in the words and figures following, viz:

"AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement, for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and one or more ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than three thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service for a term of not more than ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China: *Provided,* That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than five hundred thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same is from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties (also citizens of the United States) for the faithful performance of such contract.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute, under authority of this act, shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships accepted for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after approved models, with all the modern improvements adapted to sea-going steamships of the first-class, and shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General. That the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail-matter, to whom suitable accommodation for that purpose shall be assigned. That in case of failure from any cause to perform

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WILLIAM DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

RAILROADS.

1864 ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT,

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:	Fare.
At 6 a. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 a. m., via Camden and Jersey City—New Jersey Accommodation	2 25
At 8 a. m., via Camden and Jersey City—Morning Express	3 00
At 8 a. m., via Camden and Jersey City—2d Class Ticket	2 25
At 11 a. m., via Kensington and Jersey City—Express	3 00
At 12 m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 p. m., via Kensington and Jersey City—Washington and N. Y. Express	3 00
At 6¾ p. m., via Kensington and Jersey City—Evening Mail	3 00
At 11¼ p. m., via Kensington and Jersey City—Southern Mail	3 00
At 1¼ (Night,) via Kensington and Jersey City—Southern Express	3 00
At 6 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—Accommodation (freight and passenger)—1st class ticket	2 25
2d class ticket	1 50

The 8.15 p. m. Evening Mail and the 1.30 (Night) Southern Express will run daily, (all others, Sundays excepted.)

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK LINES.
Leave Walnut street wharf at 6 and 8 a. m., 12 m., and 2 p. m.
Leave Kensington Depot at 11.15 a. m., 3.35, 4.30 and 6.45 p. m., and 12.30 a. m. (night.)
The 6.45 p. m. line runs daily; (all others, Sundays excepted.)

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINES.
Leave foot of Barclay street at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m.
From foot of Cortland street at 7, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 12 night.
The 6 p. m. line runs daily; (all others, Sundays excepted.)

W. H. GATZMER, Agent,
Philadelphia and New York Lines.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1863. de31

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 25, trains will leave Baltimore, from North Calvert Station, as follows:

Fast Mail, at	9.20 a. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3 p. m.
Erie and Pittsburgh Express	8 p. m.
Pittsburgh and Elmira Express	10 p. m.

THE 6.15 A. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 9.20 a. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburgh and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

THE 4.30 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 8 p. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and Erie.

THE 8.45 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON Connects with the 10 p. m. Express from Baltimore and runs through to Pittsburgh and Elmira, without change of cars, connecting at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and at Elmira for Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY, Leaving Washington at 3 o'clock p. m.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. SOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
For Tickets and any information apply at the Office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel; and Depot House, No. 463 C street, near New Jersey avenue, Washington.

J. N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent N. C. R. R.
E. J. WILKINS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent.
JNO. GILLETT, Passenger Agent,
Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
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STEAMSHIPS.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE OF SCREW STEAMERS TO NEW YORK.

The New and Substantial Steamers
E. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. Mason,
JOHN GIBSON,
Capt. W. C. Geoghegan,
Built expressly for this route, are now leaving WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, EVERY THURSDAY at 4 p. m., and New York, from Pier 14, N. R. on the same day.

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RAILROADS.

OFFICE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, December 18, 1864.

On and after SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 18, 1864, Passenger Trains between Washington and Baltimore will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

No. 1.—BALTIMORE, WAY STATION AND HARRISBURG TRAIN—Leave Washington 6.15 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 8.00 a. m.

No. 2.—NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leave Washington 7.30 a. m. Arrive at Philadelphia 1.56 p. m.; New York 5.20 p. m. No Baltimore tickets sold.

No. 3.—BALTIMORE AND WESTERN TRAIN—Leave Washington 8.15 a. m., stopping at way stations, connecting at Relay with the Mail Train for the West, and reaching Baltimore 10.00 a. m.

No. 4.—NEW YORK MAIL TRAIN.—Leave Washington 11.15 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 12.45 p. m.; Philadelphia 5.37 p. m.; New York 10.00 p. m.

No. 5.—BALTIMORE TRAIN AND WAY STATIONS.—Leave Washington 3.00 p. m., connecting at Relay with Frederick train. Arrive at Baltimore 4.45 p. m.

No. 6.—BALTIMORE COMMUTATION AND PHILADELPHIA TRAIN—Leave Washington 4.30 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 6.10 p. m. This train stops at Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, and Annapolis Junction only.

No. 7.—BOSTON, ALBANY AND NEW YORK EXPRESS TRAIN—Leave Washington 6.00 p. m. Arrive at New York 4.00 a. m. Mails and passengers by this train connect with all the early morning lines leaving New York for the East, North and West. No Philadelphia and Baltimore tickets sold by this train, which is limited in capacity by Government orders, to insure the mails.

No. 8.—BALTIMORE AND HARRISBURG TRAIN—Leave Washington at 6.45 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 8.25 p. m.

No. 9.—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and WESTERN TRAIN—Leave Washington at 7.30 p. m., stopping at Relay House for Western passengers to take Express Train for Grafton, Wheeling, Parkersburg, and all points in the West. Reaches New York at 6.15 a. m.

For Annapolis the connections will be made with the 8.15 a. m. and the 3 and 4.30 p. m. from Washington. No train to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

The only trains from Washington for passengers on Sunday are the 8.15 and 11.15 a. m., and 3.00 p. m. for Baltimore, and 7.30 p. m. for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the West, and the 6.00 p. m. for New York ONLY.

FROM BALTIMORE, the only trains on Sunday are Nos. 2 and 4, at 4.30 a. m., and 8.30 a. m., with the New York passengers and mails, and the No. 6 at 3.00 and No. 8 at 6.00 p. m.

Sleeping cars direct to New York on 7.30 p. m. trains daily.

Through tickets to the West, as well as to Philadelphia, New York or Boston, can be had at the Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at new office in the American Telegraph Building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Baggage will be checked at all hours; also for through points, to save trouble and confusion at the departure of the trains.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, Agent at Washington, or at the Ticket Office.

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MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. M. VELLNY'S Private Hospital, in the Federal Block, corner of Seventh and F streets, opposite the Post and Patent Offices, Rooms 23 and 24, up stairs, Washington, D. C.

All diseases of a private nature treated in the best scientific manner, and radical cures effected in all cases. SYPHILITIC AFFECTION, GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or the result of VOLUPTUOUS DREAMS, or any weakness of the GENERATIVE ORGANS, from any cause whatever, or how long standing, thoroughly and radically cured; also, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and other CHRONIC DISEASES of the NERVES, MUSCLES, BONES and JOINTS; SCROFULA, BLOTCHES on the FACE, ERUPTIONS on the limbs and body, and all other ERUPTIVE DISEASES and DISEASES of the BLOOD, from whatever cause they may have arisen.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.

No matter what your disease, let no false delicacy prevent you from applying immediately to Dr. Vellny, who is acknowledged to be by far the most SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of private diseases. Fear not to come and make known your misfortunes, and he will speedily send you on your way rejoicing.

SELF-ABUSE.

That dreadful scourge of the young, indulged in when alone, destroys the generative organs, unfits them for married life, producing weakness of the back and limbs, loss of animation and muscular power, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, loss of memory, melancholy habits, insanity, consumption and death.

YOUNG MAN! in view of the dreadful consequences of delay, do not fail to make your case known immediately to Dr. Vellny. Your secrets with him are sacred, and you may confidently rely upon his medical skill.

Thousands whose systems were shattered, and who were on the brink of the grave, have been brought back to vigorous health by his skillful treatment.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating matrimony, who suspect themselves of impotency, seminal weakness, or any disease arising from a relaxed state of the genital organs, whether the

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MEDICAL.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin, Affections of the Lungs, Stomach, or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriages, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately Cured and Full Vigor restored.

This Dreadful Disease—which renders Life miserable and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, Left hand side, going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects

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